

THE Country GUIDE

Incorporating The Nor'West Farmer and Farm and Home

CANADA'S NATIONAL FARM MONTHLY

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[Guide photo]

BEACH FUN is what the Rowe farm offers to rural children, with the help of a pond and some sand from local gravel pits. Read about their supervised swimming program in the Home and Family section on page 59.

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COVER: A retired farmer puttering about his garden at Salmon Arm, B.C., expresses our enjoyment of the beauty of another spring.

—Donovan Clemson photo.

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SOW THISTLE



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PIG WEED

ALSO Mustard, Stinkweed, Shepherd's Purse, Golden Rod, Curled Dock, and many other annual and perennial weeds.



IN

OATS, Flax, Seedling and established Clovers, Young Cereals, Meadows and Pastures.

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TRADE MARK

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KILLS



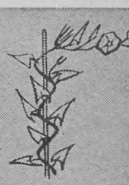
CANADA THISTLE



SOW THISTLE



RAG WEED



FIELD BINDWEED

ALSO Lady's Thumb, Pig Weed, Mustard, Buckwheat, Lamb's Quarters and many other annual and perennial weeds.



IN

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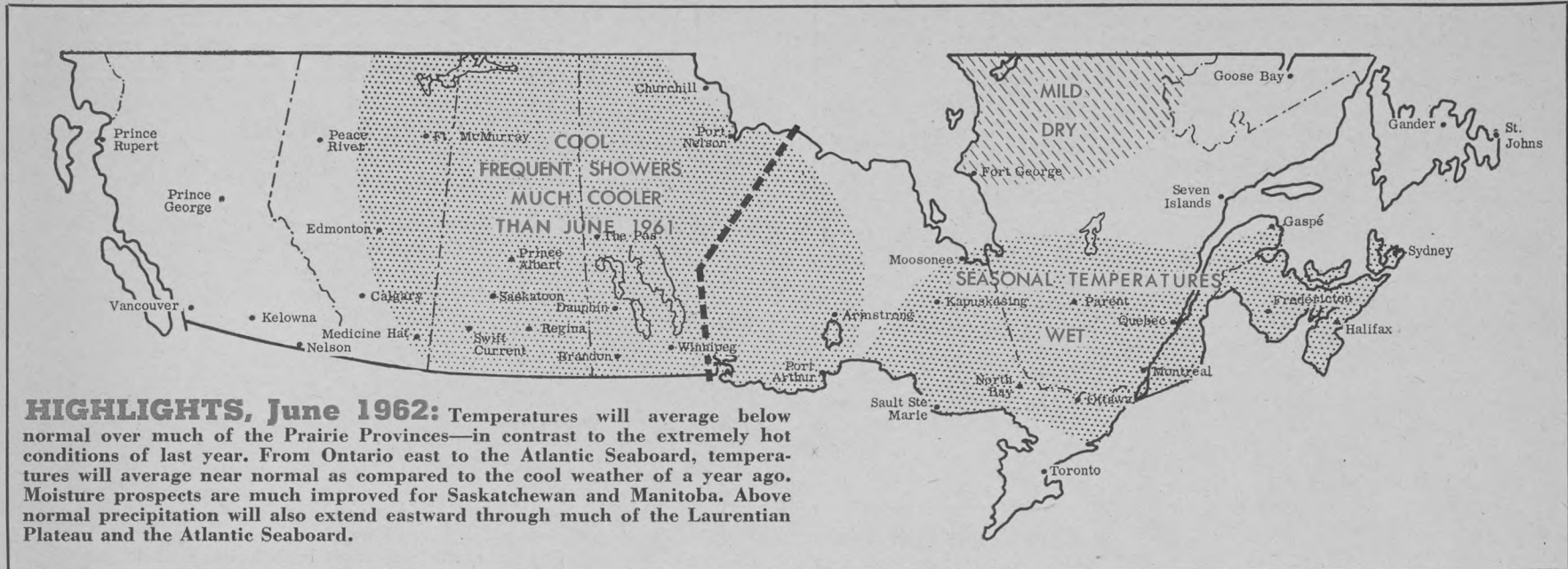
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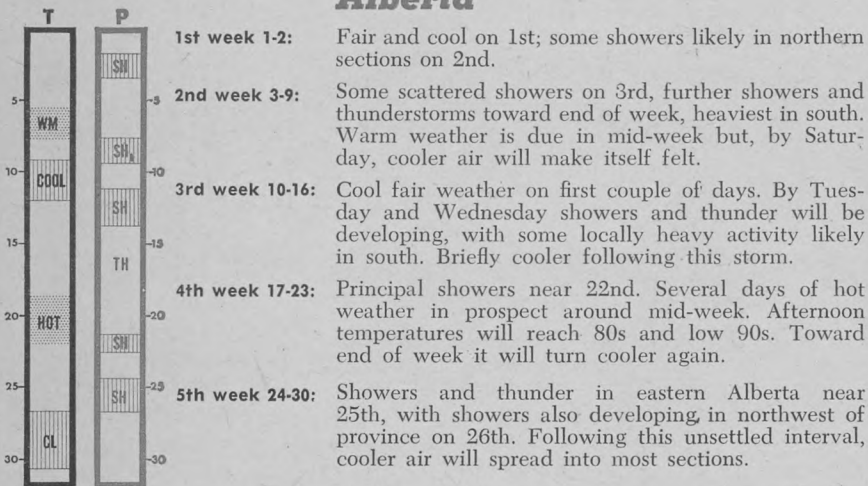
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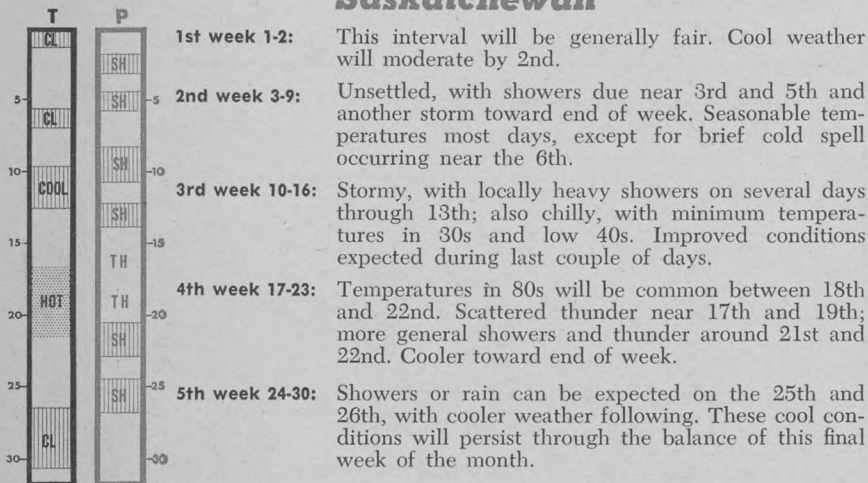
HIGHLIGHTS, June 1962: Temperatures will average below normal over much of the Prairie Provinces—in contrast to the extremely hot conditions of last year. From Ontario east to the Atlantic Seaboard, temperatures will average near normal as compared to the cool weather of a year ago. Moisture prospects are much improved for Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Above normal precipitation will also extend eastward through much of the Laurentian Plateau and the Atlantic Seaboard.

(Allow a day or two either way in using this forecast. It should be 75 per cent right for your area, but not necessarily for your farm.—ed.)

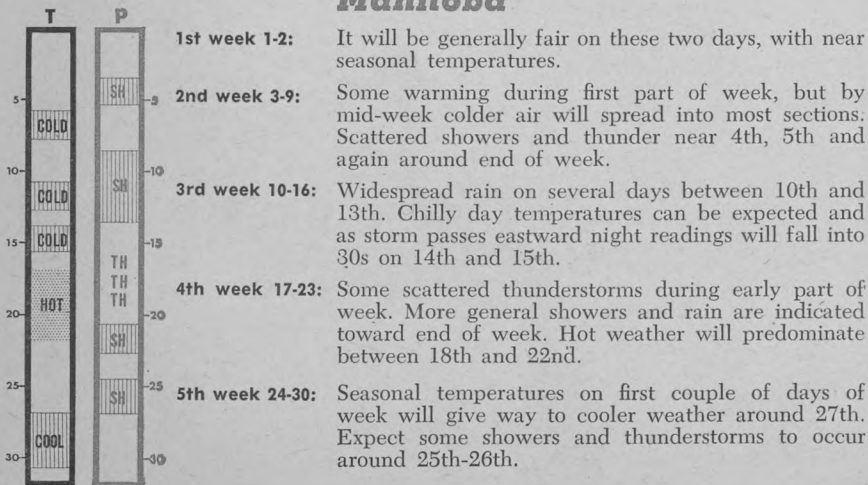
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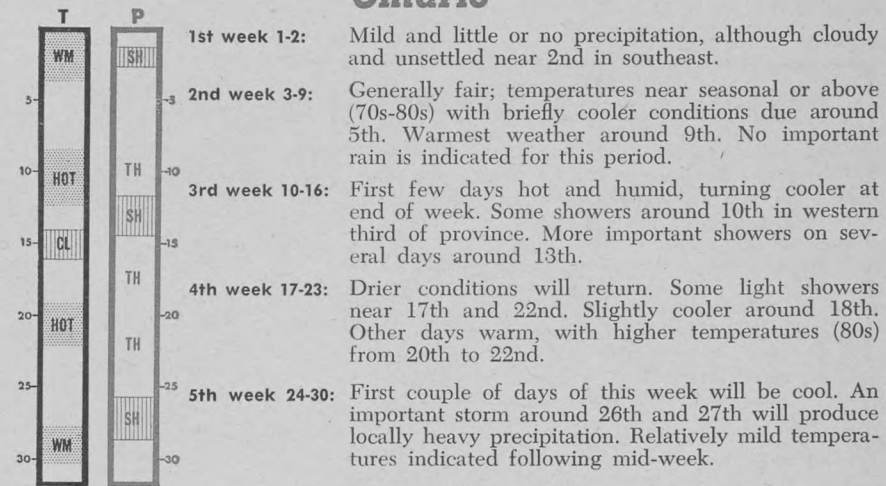
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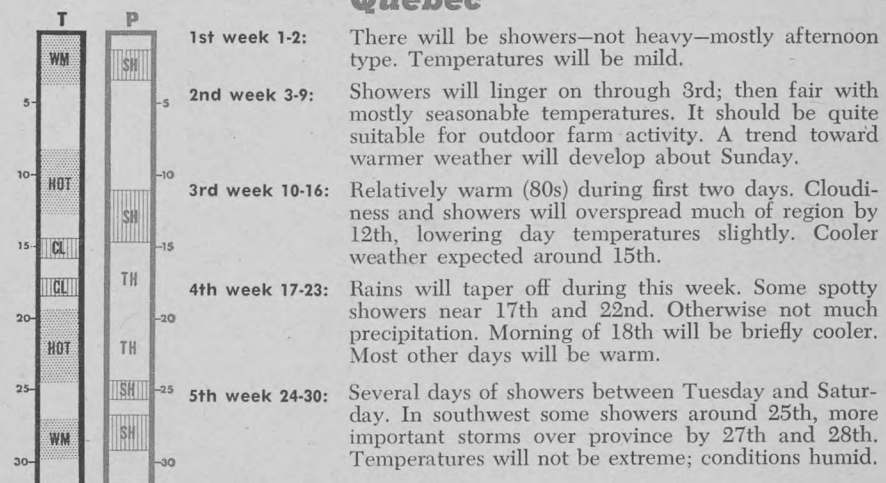
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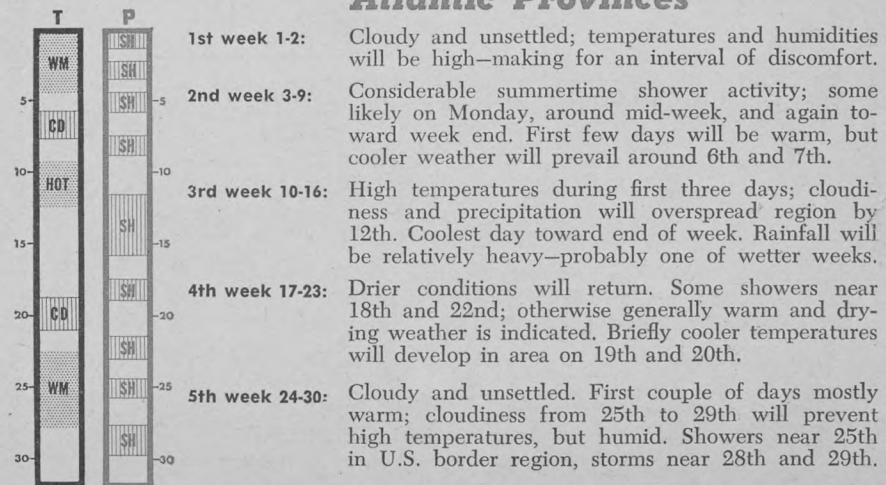
Ontario



Quebec



Atlantic Provinces



WHEAT

John Yeaman
Rosser, Manitoba



10 extra bushels per acre when he sprayed with Carbyne! John Yeaman reports, "From now on, I'll seed as soon as weather permits, then spray wild oats when they appear with Carbyne."

FLAX

Paul J. Creurer
Melfort, Saskatchewan



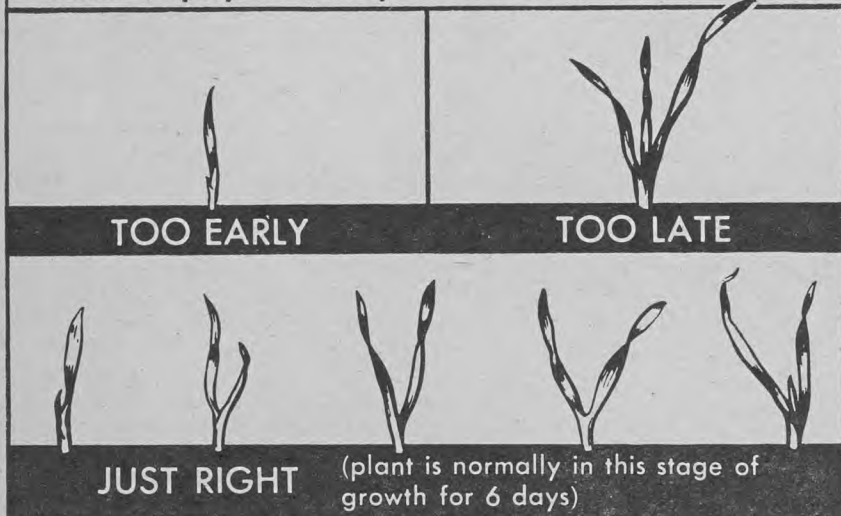
Clean rows at left prove Carbyne's effectiveness in stopping wild oats. Says Paul Creurer (above) "I tried Carbyne on my flax. It does the job." He plans to spray his whole crop this season!

If you raise Spring Wheat, Durum Wheat, Barley, Sugar Beets, Flax, Peas, Rape or Mustard, Get Ready Now to Kill Wild Oats with **CARBYNE!**

4 Steps To Successful Control Of Wild Oats With Carbyne

1. See your supplier for complete instructions on how to apply Carbyne properly. Then make sure your spray equipment is ready to go by making needed repairs, adjustments and calibration ahead of spraying time.
2. After you seed, check fields often for the first sign of wild oats.
3. Watch wild oat growth stages for the proper time to spray. Apply Carbyne when majority of plants are in the two-leaf stage (see chart below). The second leaf may appear four days after emergence, the third leaf within nine days. This gives you a full six-day period in which Carbyne will be most effective.
4. Dilute Carbyne according to instructions. Use no less Carbyne than is recommended on the label.

When To Spray With Carbyne For Effective Wild Oat Control



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Carbyne The Post-Emergence
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is available from these leading farm chemical specialists

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Why let wild oats rob you of yields and profits again this year? Apply Carbyne—proven effective against wild oats on 360,000 acres of crops, by men like you:

Carbyne, the only *post-emergence* wild oat herbicide, has been proven by three years of experiment station field testing . . . three years of Spencer Research field testing . . . two years of farm use, on 360,000 acres of crops last year alone!

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You can control wild oats with Carbyne in most close-seeded crops for as little as \$2.96 per acre of weed-infested crop area when growing conditions are good.

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One spraying controls wild oats all season when you apply Carbyne according to instructions. Most plants eventually die; those that don't are so badly stunted, they produce only small seed heads. With wild oats stopped, you can get all these profitable advantages:

- Plant earlier and reduce risks of late maturity.

- End possibility of complete crop loss! No reseeding because of wild oat infestation.
- Get the most grow-power from fertility and soil moisture.
- Minimize amount of tillage required for weed control.
- Reduce dockage for wild oats.
- Cut down on future wild oat infestation; reduce number of wild oat seeds in your soil.

Don't Wait Too Long

Get ready now to stop wild oats this year! For detailed application instructions and the complete profit story, see your Carbyne supplier this week for **FREE** fact-packed Carbyne brochure!

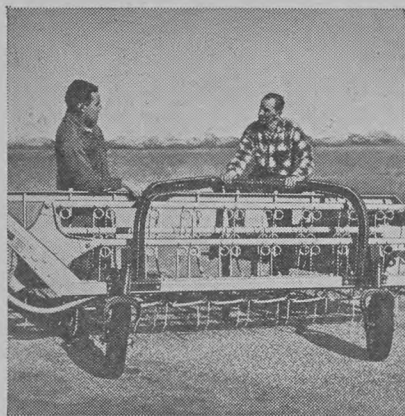


"For Victory Over Wild Oats,
Spray Them With **CARBYNE**
When They Are In The 2-Leaf Stage!"

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See your New Holland dealer.

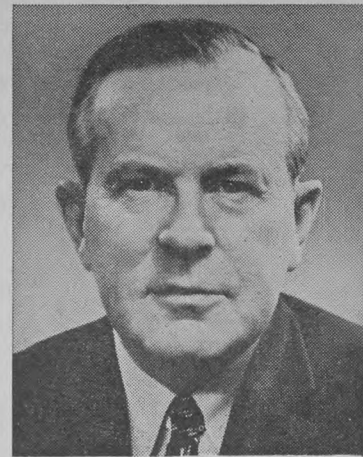
NH NEW HOLLAND
OTTAWA, ONTARIO



[National Film Board photo]
The Rt. Hon. J. G. Diefenbaker



[Karsh photo]
Hon. T. C. Douglas



[Ashley & Crippen photo]
Hon. L. B. Pearson

Agriculture and Trade . . .

where the parties stand

TO Canadian farm people taken as a whole, agricultural and trade policies tend to be the ones in which they are most interested. This is so because such policies have a more direct effect on their lives than any others. As soon as it was announced that the Federal election would be held on June 18, we contacted the campaign headquarters of each of the four national parties. They were asked to send us their agricultural and trade platforms, so that we might carry these to our readers.

Our request met with a mixed response. The Progressive Conservative Party indicated it would be running on its record — new policies, if any, would be announced by Prime Minister Diefenbaker as the campaign progressed. The Liberal and New Democratic parties both had their platforms ready for distribution—the products of their respective national conventions. The Social Credit Party promised to send along its platform, but it has failed to materialize for our purposes here.

Hence, what was intended to be a full and orderly summary of the party positions on agriculture and trade must of necessity be less complete and systematic than we had hoped.

PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE

Let us turn to the Progressive Conservative Party first. It is not surprising to learn the party in power since 1957 has chosen to campaign on its record. It has been very busy indeed in the fields of agriculture and trade, regardless of what one might think of the effectiveness of the actions taken.

Agriculture. The following will serve as a brief description of the main agricultural policy fields in which the Conservatives have been particularly active:

- Passed new agricultural price stabilization legislation which broadened the scope of products that would be brought under price support assistance, and which has resulted in increased payments to farmers.
- Consolidated and improved farm credit legislation to give better aid to farmers in the creation of more modern and efficient production units.
- Enacted legislation to bring into existence the South Saskatchewan River Dam which is intended, when completed, to lead to the development of power, irrigation, flood control, recreation and urban and rural water supply benefits.
- Established a Royal Commission on Price Spreads of Food Products to determine the cause of the increasing farm-retail price spread, and what might be done.
- Enacted Canada's first crop insurance legislation which serves as a means of developing cost-sharing arrangements with the provinces for their crop insurance programs.
- Provided cash advances to grain growers on farm-stored grain in its Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act.

- Made supplementary acreage payments to Western grain growers in 1958, 1960 and 1962, of approximately \$40 million each time, in lieu of establishing a two-price system for wheat.

- Established a substantial line of credit for the operation of the Canadian Wheat Board, which was instrumental in raising wheat exports significantly.

- Passed new agricultural rehabilitation and development legislation (ARDA) which enables the Federal Government to enter into agreements with the provinces for the joint undertaking of: (a) alternative uses of land that are presently classified as marginal or of low productivity; (b) development of income and employment opportunities in rural areas; (c) development and conservation of water and soil resources.

- Focused special attention on the proper use of Canada's renewable resources by sponsoring, in conjunction with the provinces, a "Resources for Tomorrow Conference."

- Threw its weight behind the establishment of an independent Agricultural Economics Research Council.

- Developed a proposal for the establishment of a World Food Program which has been accepted by FAO, and subsequently by the United Nations.

Trade. Total trade has continued to expand during the Progressive Conservative term of office. Domestic exports increased from \$4.8 billion to \$5.9 billion between 1957 and 1961, while imports in the same period rose from \$5.5 billion to \$5.7 billion. During the same period, on a per capita basis, Canada has slipped from third to eighth place among the trading nations of the world.

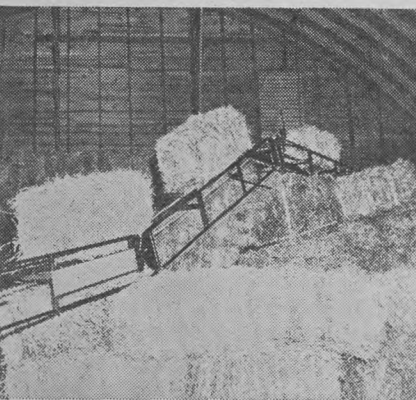
The Conservatives have provided government funds to facilitate grain exports under credit arrangements. They have assisted other exporters in a similar way. They have also stepped up sales promotion activities abroad in different ways, including the organization of domestic trade conferences and overseas trade missions, and by the expansion of trade fair activities in foreign countries.

On the other hand, they have raised tariffs on some commodities, such as iron and steel products and textiles, and have imposed so-called voluntary quotas on certain Japanese imports into Canada. They have shunned a British offer to move toward free trade, and have taken a strong stand against Britain's decision to apply for membership in the European Common Market.

LIBERAL

The Liberal Party platform on agriculture and trade is set forth in two pamphlets entitled "A Square Deal for Farmers" and "Breaking the Trade Barriers." The following is a summary of the main things they say a Liberal Government will do if elected:

Agriculture. The Liberals believe the family farm



Stack hay by pushing a button!

Now, one man can random-stack over twice as much hay as a team of men could do before. How? With a New Holland Bale Carrier! Can cut your stacking costs up to 75%!

One man tips the bales into the carrier. A steady stream of bales climbs into the mow—smoothly, evenly. New Holland's exclusive Bale Locator tips the bales off in the mow—where you want them, right or left. You can control the whole operation from the safety of the mow floor—or from the ground outside.

Ask your New Holland dealer to show you the "131".

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OTTAWA, ONTARIO

should remain a vital element in Canadian life—a unit able to provide standards of living comparable to those of other Canadian families. To this end the Party says it will:

- ★ Help farmers gain growing commercial markets in Europe, U.S.A., Japan and other countries, and give more aid to undeveloped countries in the form of food, mainly through a World Food Bank.

- ★ Maintain sales on credit to foreign countries, the statutory Crow's Nest Pass freight rates on grain, and the feed freight assistance policy.

- ★ Improve market outlook information on crop and livestock products to give farmers better guidance in their production and marketing programs.

- ★ Establish an independent research council for marketing, processing and production of farm commodities.

- ★ Provide long-term capital for co-operatives through the Industrial Development Bank.

- ★ Develop the framework within which farmers can, if they wish, operate either co-operatives or producer marketing boards on a national basis.

- ★ Arrest the alarming decline in butter consumption by placing the product on the market at a price that will move the surplus, without loss to the producer.

- ★ Promote the sale of all dairy products by expanding commercial exports, by aiding needy countries, and by a national policy for better nutrition at home, including the provision of milk at school.

- ★ Provide deficiency payments on grains, relating them to costs of production on sound, permanent principles.

- ★ Increase return to farmers on wheat consumed by Canadians, by applying a consumer subsidy.

- ★ Provide adequate Federal underwriting for any well-planned provincial measure of crop insurance.

- ★ Through area development programs, and with the necessary capital, improve farm land, turn submarginal

land to more profitable uses, draw new sources of jobs to rural areas, and improve educational and training opportunities.

Trade. The Liberal platform is one of increased effort to break down barriers to freer world trade. It favors the formation of an Atlantic Trading Community as a means of achieving this objective. If elected it would take the initiative in a gradual, planned program of expanding trade with Canada's Atlantic partners, including the European Common Market. The Liberal Party also says it will work to improve our market in the United States.

The claim is made that such an approach would mean bigger markets for our industries and farms, bigger incomes for Canadians, more jobs, and faster national development.

NEW DEMOCRATIC PARTY

The platform of the NDP on agriculture and trade is based in broad terms on achieving a fair income for farmers and breaking down the barriers to world trade.

Agriculture. Specifically, the election platform states that the farm policies of a New Democratic government will:

- ✓ Maintain the family farm as the cornerstone of Canada's agricultural community.

- ✓ Institute a system of producer marketing boards organized on a commodity basis.

- ✓ Provide a parity price level for farm products to raise farm income.

- ✓ Provide farmers with capital assistance to take advantage of new farming techniques and equipment.

- ✓ Encourage greater use of co-operatives in distribution and processing.

Trade. The NDP will seek new free-trading arrangements with the European Common Market and other trading areas.—L.H. ✓

Editorial Comment

STUDY of the foregoing report suggests that agricultural policy will not be a major issue in the Federal election next month. There are three reasons for this.

First, the Conservative Government has placed a substantial amount of new and improved agricultural legislation on the statute books. In doing so, it has been able to fill the obvious legislative gaps that existed when it came to power. This does not mean the programs the legislation provides for have been fully developed, or anything like it. But it does mean that opposition parties find it hard to come up with anything very new or dramatic. In fact, they seem inclined to support or extend Conservative policies on the one hand, or revive such old chestnuts as deficiency payments on grain and parity prices on the other.

Second, on the critical agricultural problems of the day—the western drought and the butter surplus—there isn't any significant difference in party approaches. Politicians can't change the weather. Nor can they be expected to face up to needed adjustments in dairy policy in an election year. Subsidies to producers are the order of the day in both cases.

Finally, where there have been weaknesses in the Conservative agricultural program, opposition parties have failed to exploit them, either through lack of understanding or fear that criticism would not be popular on the hustings.

To the extent that a framework of agricultural legislation can assist the industry, it is now intact. What remains to be done is to learn how to use it to achieve the maximum benefits possible for farm people. There also remains the continuing task of rescinding or changing legislation as it gets out of date.

WHILE the Conservative record has been reasonably good on the purely agricultural front, it is vulnerable on other matters. The real election issues include such questions as our rate of economic growth, unemployment and trade—all of which bear a close relationship to one another. It is also clear these subjects are important to farm people. Without elaborating, it

is much more difficult to have a prosperous agriculture when the domestic economy is sluggish and trade policy unsound, than when the reverse is true.

What are the facts about economic growth and unemployment? The average rate of increase in real Gross National Product from 1947 to 1953 was 5.8 per cent; from 1953 to 1956, it was 4.8 per cent; and from 1956 to 1961 it was only 2.0 per cent. While our economic growth rate has been falling, unemployment has been rising. Full employment is considered to exist when no more than 3 per cent of the workers are out of a job. The last time unemployment fell this low was October, 1956. It has never been below 5 per cent since August, 1957. In fact, in only 7 out of 46 months from December, 1957 to September, 1961, did it fall below 6 per cent. These figures clearly indicate that the number one problem facing the nation, is how to get the economy back into a full employment rate of growth.

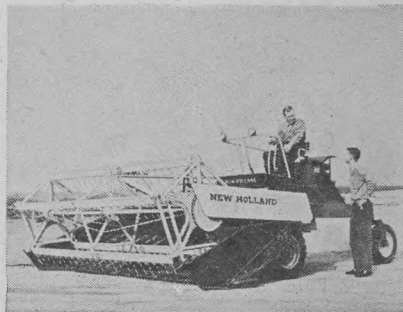
What about trade? Well, as we indicated in the article above, the Conservative record contains both pluses and minuses. The Government's policies have been glaringly inconsistent. It has worked at expanding trade, but in turn has made it more difficult for goods from other countries to be sold in Canada. Of course it is axiomatic that if we expect others to buy from us, we must buy from them. But what is even more critical, the Government has apparently failed to understand the true significance of what is happening in the trading world.

We share the view of Eric W. Kierans, president of the Montreal Stock Exchange. Speaking in Winnipeg recently he said: "Whatever you and I may have been in other times—protectionist or free trader—we are in future going to live in a freer trading world." All political parties would do well to heed this remark at this time.

A national election is an ideal time to ponder over the state of our society. In a democracy, it is the responsibility of each of us to decide which party can do best the things that need doing in the political sphere. The questions we have been discussing here are among those you should consider carefully before casting a ballot on June 18. ✓

Fastest, "cuttin'est" windrower!

Today, New Holland's self-propelled "900" Speedrower sets a new acres-per-day high for the grain man! Faster, cleaner cutting results from extra-long $3\frac{5}{16}$ " sickle stroke combined with 640-strokes-per-minute speed. You can harvest your grains early, get uniform ripening in the windrow.



"A cut above all the rest"!
The Speedrower cuts a fast, clean swath through wheat, barley, oats, other small grain. Available in 10', 12', 14' and 16' models.

The Speedrower's adjustable reel speed, two-speed draper and optional windrow forming rods help you build criss-crossed windrows—with grain heads turned up and toward the center for faster curing without losses.

Header can easily be set to ride with the ground or remain rigid for high-stubble cutting. Cuts at heights from $1\frac{1}{2}$ " to 29".

The Speedrower's a great performer in "down" crops, too. Gets *all* the crop . . . *all* the time.

See the Speedrower at your New Holland dealer's. Ask about his flexible finance plan.



NEW HOLLAND
"First in Grassland Farming"

OTTAWA, ONTARIO

What's Happening

CUC CONGRESS LOOKS AT SMALL FARM PROBLEM

How co-operatives might assist smaller farms to adapt to a changing agriculture—this was a major topic at the 53rd Congress of the Co-operative Union of Canada in Winnipeg last month. It was agreed that farmers, co-operatives and governments must work together if the problems were to be solved.

The congress recommended that the CUC should work with provincial agricultural services to

develop farm management programs and policies, and should consider what management services the CUC might offer to farmers. Another resolution asked the Federal Government to provide more vocational training facilities for people who leave the farm and need training for other occupations.

Saying that co-operatives have a role to play in the Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act

(ARDA) program, Dr. Helgi Austman of Winnipeg suggested that co-ops could give local leadership, plan educational programs, start new co-operative enterprises, and continue their efforts for rural betterment. The delegates directed the CUC to assess the opportunities for co-ops in ARDA.

The Congress was unable to agree on the relationship of voluntary co-operatives to compulsory marketing boards in farm marketing. A policy statement on marketing was referred back to the board for further study and a report.

The Canadian Chamber of Commerce was censured for a series of radio broadcasts which, it was alleged, spread inaccurate information and grossly exaggerated and misrepresented the income tax position of co-ops. The Congress agreed to recommend a campaign for funds among co-ops, so that a financial secretary could be added to the CUC staff. His duties would entail a continuing study of co-operative taxation.

SERVED FARMERS FOR ALMOST 80 YEARS

Three men, prominent in Canadian agriculture, are retiring after collective service with the Federal Government in the farm field totaling 78 years.

Gordon L. MacKenzie, retiring director of the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration, joined PFRA in 1936 and became its chief engineer in 1946. He took part in planning the South Saskatchewan Dam before the decision to build it, and construction of the dam began after he became director of PFRA in 1957. Mr. MacKenzie will be acting director until his successor is named, and will then become a special assistant on PFRA projects.

Cyril H. Goulden, the retiring assistant deputy minister in charge of research, Canada Department of Agriculture, joined the department in 1925 as a specialist in cereal grains. He was appointed chief of the cereal crops division at Ottawa in 1948, director of the experimental farms service in 1955, and head of the research branch in 1959. Dr. Goulden gained an international reputation through his contributions to agricultural research.

Thomas J. Rutherford, retiring chairman of the Farm Credit Corporation, was director-general of rehabilitation in 1946, following a distinguished military career. He became director of the Veterans Land Administration in the following year. When the Farm Credit Corporation was set up in 1959, Brig. Rutherford was responsible for organizing and

training the new staff which would direct the Federal Government's expanded farm loan policy.

U.K. SHEEP CAN BE IMPORTED NOW

The ban on sheep imports from the United Kingdom to Canada has been lifted. Imposed in 1954, the ban was intended to prevent introduction of scrapie disease. The resumption of imports will now be under rigid controls.

Import permits must be obtained from the Health of Animals Division, Canada Department of Agriculture, sheep must be not less than 42 months old, and there must be health certificates from the British Ministry of Agriculture to show that the animals have been inspected and found free of any signs of contagious diseases. Health certificates will be issued only after assurances by the owners and the national breed associations that there were no actual or suspected cases of scrapie in the past 42 months.

Sheep will be quarantined for 14 days before leaving the U.K., and for 30 days on arrival in Canada.

BUTTER PURCHASE PRICE WILL BE 64 CENTS

The new dairy support policy has been modified. Agriculture Minister Alvin Hamilton has announced that the Agricultural Stabilization Board has been authorized to purchase butter at 64 cents and to sell it at 52 cents per pound. (Previously, the Board was instructed to drop its buying and selling price to 52 cents, with compensatory payments to producers to maintain their returns at 64 cents).

It was also announced that compensatory payments on surplus butterfat from fluid producers will be extended until April 30, 1963. Compensatory payments of 25 cents per hundred for manufacturing milk, other than surplus from fluid producers, will continue, and also the support for cheese producers.

PFRA EXTENDS ITS OPERATIONS

Five new offices will be opened by the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration to assist in water development projects. They will be at Red Deer and Peace River, Alta.; North Battleford and Melfort, Sask.; and Dauphin, Man.

Hon. Alvin Hamilton, Minister of Agriculture, said that attention will be given to small projects initially, such as farm dugouts and stock-watering dams, but community water storage and pasture development would follow.

How Lye helps these top Broiler Men prevent mortality

Norm Lee and Ray Chidley of Woodville, Ontario own and operate a broiler farm with a capacity of 30,000 broilers per flock. One of the greatest hazards to profitable broiler raising is mortality through disease. As a safeguard, they carry out a sanitation program between flocks which consists of spraying their broiler houses with a solution of Gillett's Lye. Since beginning this method, mortality has been kept to a minimum, with not a single outbreak of disease.



Ray Chidley prepares a concentrated Gillett's Lye solution which is poured into a 60-gallon barrel of water for spraying. (Solution should be to the strength of 1 small, 9½ oz. can per gallon of water, and can be brushed on surfaces.)



Norm Lee sprays the interior of one of the 3 broiler houses. Before new chicks arrive, houses have been thoroughly cleaned, then sprayed with Gillett's Lye, which kills bacteria and micro-organisms, safeguarding the health of young chicks.



FREE! Get complete details on how you can disinfect your poultry buildings, effectively, economically. Free booklet prepared by an eminent bacteriologist covers every aspect of farm sanitation. Write to Standard Brands Limited, 550 Sherbrooke St., Montreal.

IN REGULAR SIZE AND MONEY-SAVING 5 LB. CANS.



G. L. MacKenzie



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IH introduces 3 GREAT NEW COMBINES

McCormick-International 503. New champion of the big fields and heavy yields. Platform sizes up to 20 feet. 106 hp. engine, with power to spare. New increased separator capacity. Giant 70-bushel grain tank.



NEW FOR 62! BIG, TOUGH, RUGGED to speed harvesting ... cut costs

RUGGED, with new power for fast harvesting under toughest conditions. **BIGGER**, to save grain others lose in today's heavier swathed or standing crops. **LOW SILHOUETTE**, for easier transport and storage. Only new McCormick-International combines—*today's finest*—give you all these great advancements.

New, husky X-braced steel frame and massive axles. Extra-big cylinder bearings. Extra strength is everywhere, from new forged steel knife guards to rugged new rear axle.

New foot-operated hydraulic propulsion drive with speed indicator is standard equipment.

New wider cylinder gives *exclusive* full-width threshing. Tailings are

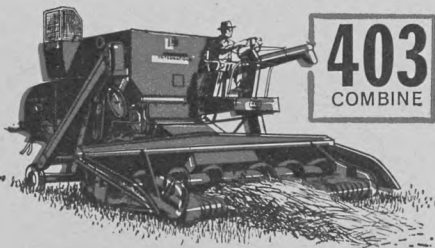
metered across cylinder for cleaner threshing. Straw racks are longer. Top driven elevators are bigger than ever.

Power is up, with big displacement IH engines. Drives are heavier. Husky over-centre clutch engages the separator drive in the 403 and 503 for positive starts and stops.

Lower, yet bigger grain tank lets you check sample from the seat. Check tailings and make concave adjustments on-the-go from the seat. Comfortable, deep-cushioned deluxe seat and precision controls make combining job easiest for you.

Come, see, compare! You'll agree these are the finest combines yet.

McCormick - International 403. Big, tough, rugged to master any harvesting conditions. Platform sizes up to 16 feet. Never-quit 90 hp. IH valve-in-head engine. 39-3/16-inch cylinder gives full-width threshing. 113-inch straw racks and extra capacity elevators. Big 65-bushel grain tank.



McCormick - International 303. All the newest time-saving, grain-saving advantages are packed into the 303. Platform sizes up to 14 feet. Husky 65 hp. engine. Big 28-inch separator with exclusive full-width threshing. Big 55-bushel grain tank. 2-row corn head available.



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McCormick-International 91. Most maneuverable combine ever built. Turn "on a dime" with exclusive planetary power steering. Ideal for smallest to largest fields. Big separator makes quick work of all threshable crops, too. 8½ and 10 foot platforms.

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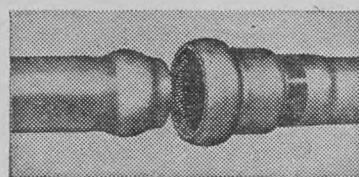
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SPRINKLER PIPE



Last year was dry—'62 could be too! But with an Ames irrigation sprinkler system in operation on your land—lack of rain is never a problem.

Production-wise, 40 acres of land can produce as much as 160 acres . . . when scientifically irrigated the Ames way!

Ames ABC couplers are 100% trouble free in performance and operation. The lightweight aluminum sprinkler laterals are automatically locked and sealed by water pressure. No hooks or gadgets. The easiest handling sprinkler pipe ever developed.



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GUIDE POSTS

UP-TO-DATE
FARM MARKET
FORECASTS

FED CATTLE MARKET should be steady to stronger this spring as sales will not increase much from winter levels. Choice steer prices at Calgary advanced from February low to \$23-\$24 in early April, about \$1.90 higher than a year ago. A further increase of \$1 per cwt. in May is likely.

DURUM WHEAT supplies are pretty sure to be larger this fall and prices lower. You will probably be money in pocket to sell now and take advantage of this year's exceptional prices.

BREAD WHEAT PRICES will likely increase further in coming crop year. New International Wheat Agreement, with its increased ceiling, recognizes the new situation. So far, wheat price increases have not been as sharp as for oats and barley.

STRONG FEEDER CATTLE market in U.S. will keep Western feeders flowing South this spring. Prices there will decline by midsummer, so you should consider closely selling feeders now rather than pasturing.

COW SLAUGHTER will be small this spring and prices at their peak. Slaughter in North America is expected to increase in last half of 1962 so look for much lower cow prices by midsummer.

OAT STOCKS in Canada are smallest since early postwar years. Prairie supplies will just do until new crop is harvested but net marketings from now on will be very light.

BARLEY MARKETINGS will remain small for balance of summer but could pick up if crop prospects show promise. Prices will continue strong as supplies are small.

STRONG HOG PRICES are likely for remainder of 1962 since marketings will be about seven per cent lower than last half of 1961. However, U.S. pork imports will dampen effect of smaller supplies and keep a lid on price gains.

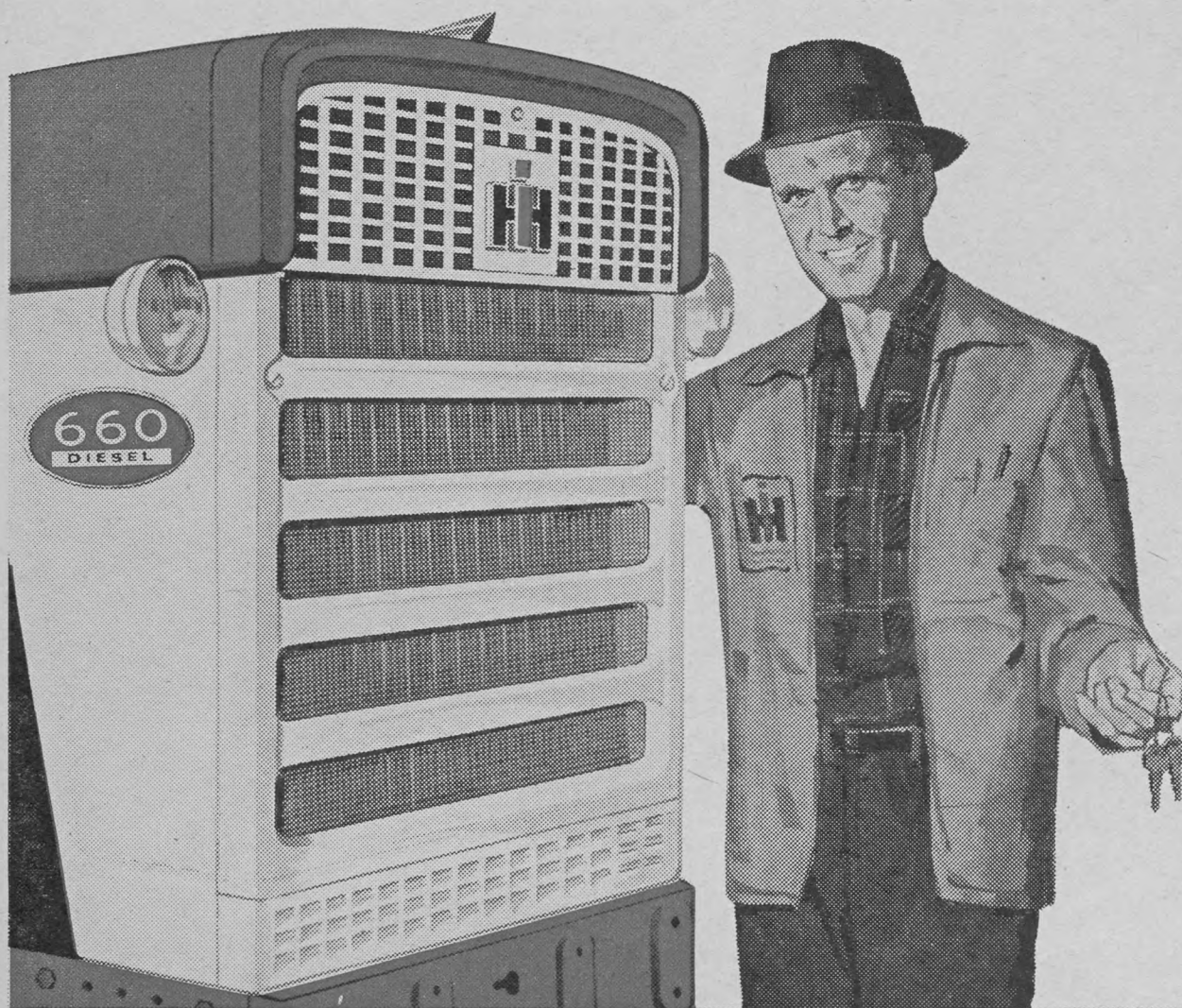
FLAX PRICES may have trouble keeping up to their high April level because of large supplies of other oils which keep a rein on price increases. Key will be the amount of rain in early summer in Canada and U.S.

RYE PRICES have ridden upward along with general market trend, aided by good exports and dwindling stocks. It's doubtful if it will pay to hold onto stocks any longer.

FINAL EXAMS will soon be presenting young farm people with another critical hurdle. However, those extra years of education will be by far your best life-time investment.

PROVE

Multi-Range Power on your farm!



Consult the catalogs, talk to your dealer, and ask the man that owns one; *but for the down-to-earth proof*, let a Multi-Range tractor speak for itself—on *your* farm, with *you* at the controls. Multi-Range features that must be tried to be appreciated include: MODERN SPEEDS matched to big power and all-job fuel economy. HYDRA-TOUCH for unlimited hydraulic control and operating ease. And the famous TORQUE AMPLIFIER that boosts pull-power up to 45% on-the-go—enabling you to lug heaviest loads through tough spots without shift-downs—and work non-stop till quitting time without touching clutch or gear shift.

Call for a prove-to-yourself demonstration and put a Multi-Range through its paces. Compare the exclusive work-speeding features. Check the extra rugged construction that delivers greatest dependability and lowest upkeep.

MODERN POWER THAT PAYS—that's International Multi-Range. Try it! Your IH dealer is the man to see, *now*.

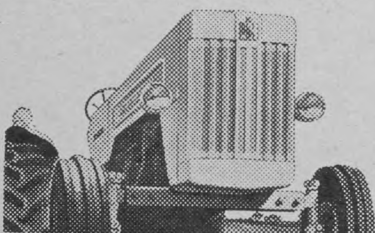
INTERNATIONAL Multi-Range Sixes

460 International Wheatland 52.4 PTO. HP.

560 International 65 PTO. HP.

660 International 85.21 PTO. HP.

606 New leader in the up to 50 HP. utility class



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INTERNATIONAL B-414

Husky, hard-working 40 BHP. diesel. Instant glow-plug starting. 8 forward speeds. Completely independent "live" pto. Differential-lock. Many more outstanding features and a low price tag.



INTERNATIONAL B-275

... still gives you the best of either diesel or gasoline power in the 2 to 3-plow class.

Complete line of lowcost IH 3-point hitch implements available.

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NEW IMMERSION METHOD

with Long Tube Milker

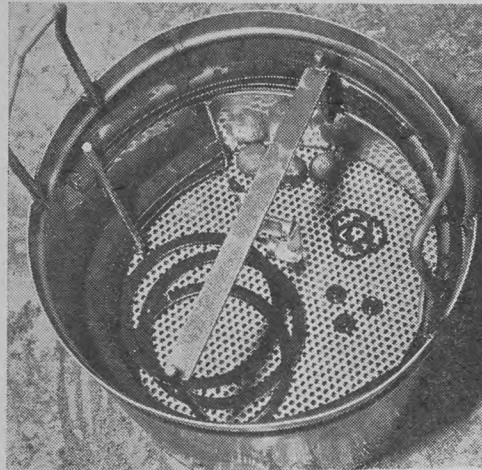


FIGURE 1—Metal basket with small parts in bottom and long tube on sloping rack.

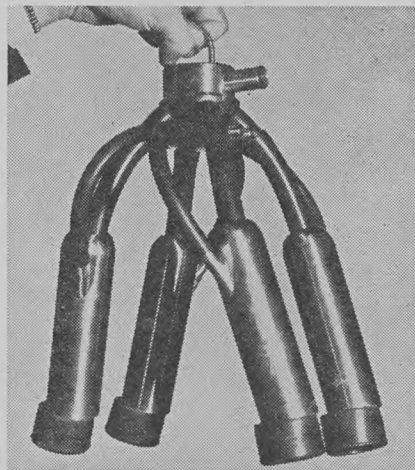


FIGURE 2 — Tension is relieved on inflations of the long tube milker.

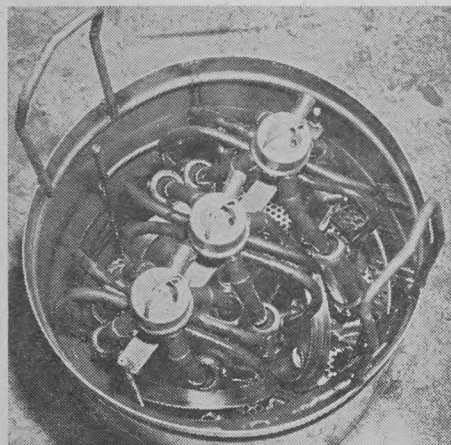


FIGURE 3—Clusters of milker, bucket lids in the basket ready for immersion.

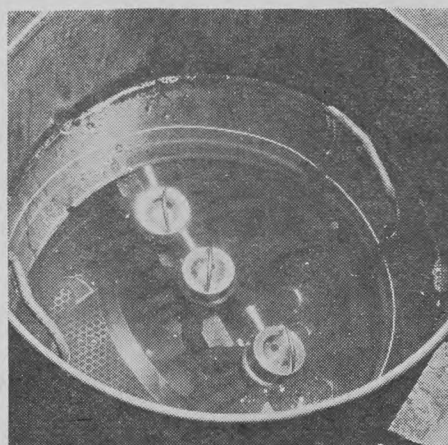
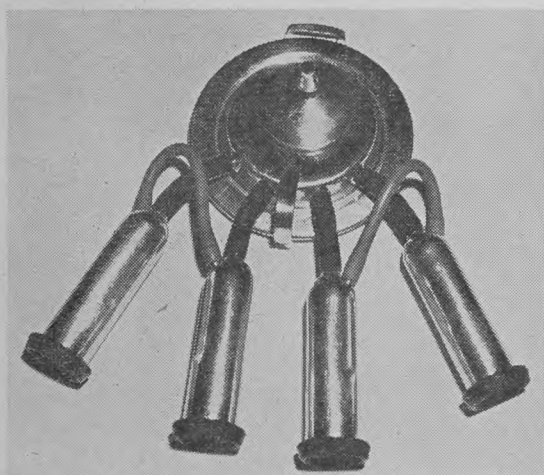


FIGURE 4—Basket of equipment immersed in lye solution until next milking.



with Suspended Bucket Milker

FIGURE 5—Lid of suspended bucket milker. For immersion, tension is retained on liners and shells are cross-connected by air tubes to keep moisture from behind inflations.

FIGURE 6—Lids of suspended bucket milker, with clusters attached, hanging under bridge of basket awaiting to be immersed.



New Way To Clean MILKERS

IMMERSION cleaning is simply the immersion of milk contact surfaces of a milking machine in a 4 per cent lye solution (plus EDTA) for the whole of the time between milkings. The equipment is merely rinsed before and after milking and *brushed once a month* when the equipment is taken apart and fresh immersion solution prepared.

The process is a logical outcome of the well-known method of wet storage of milking machine clusters introduced in Canada in 1933 by Dr. C. K. Johns, of the Dairy Technology Research Institute, Ottawa. Immersion cleaning was developed in 1955 at the National Institute for Research in Dairying, which is part of the University of Reading, England. There are now over 10,000 milk producers using this method in the British Isles. Recently trials have been organized by the University of Alberta to see if the method was suited to Canadian conditions.

Originally, immersion cleaning was developed in conjunction with direct-to-can milking in order that all the milk contact surfaces except the cans could be treated by immersion. As there are not many direct-to-can installations in Canada and almost none in Alberta, the method had to work with bucket-type machines. This meant that the machine buckets and carrying pails had to be cleaned by normal methods and only the clusters, bucket lids and small parts treated by immersion cleaning. It was necessary to see whether with this modification a worthwhile saving of time was obtained.

The first trials in Canada were started 3 years ago in the Edmonton milkshed on two farms with bucket machines of the free-standing type with a long milk tube. The results of this trial were satisfactory. A further trial was then made at the university farm with a suspended-type bucket machine which also proved satisfactory, both in saving of time and in the bacteriological quality of the milk.

THE METHOD—AFTER MILKING

After milking the pulsator is removed from the bucket and set to one side. Any dirt on the outside of the clusters is removed with a wet brush and the equipment rinsed free from milk.

With the long tube milker, the milk tube is removed from the claw and coiled on top of the sloping rack on the inside of the metal basket (Fig. 1). The sloping rack prevents air locks inside the long milk tube. The bungs are removed from the claw piece and this, together with lid gaskets and other small parts placed in the bottom.

When the method was first developed it was considered desirable to release the tension on the inflations before immersion (Fig. 2) thus allowing lye to get behind the shells, and more particularly to be completely rinsed away so that none got to the pulsators during milking. However, many producers find this unnecessary. The clusters are next placed on the bridge of the basket and the bucket lids fitted in at the side (Fig. 3). The basket is lowered gently into the lye solution in the bin (Fig. 4), the lid put on top of the bin and left like this until next milking.

With the suspended bucket milker the pulsator is likewise removed from the lid and placed on one side. With this type of machine it has been found essential to prevent any moisture getting behind the shells during immersion or rinsing. Tension is therefore maintained on the inflations and two air tubes cross-connected between each of two shells (Fig. 5). If any moisture were to find its way between the shell and the inflation it would soon get to the pulsator because of its proximity. (With the long tube milker any moisture between the shell and the inflation would have to travel the length of the long milk tube before reaching the pulsator, and the chances of this occurring are remote.) The lids with shells and inflations attached are hung under the bridge of the basket (Fig. 6) which is then immersed in lye until the next milking.

BEFORE MILKING

Before milking the inner basket is lifted clear of the lye solution, lodged on the rim of the outer container and allowed to drain free of lye solution. Next, the basket is placed on the floor and the equipment (either from the long tube or suspended bucket milker) may be picked out by hand for rinsing in a wash trough, or if preferred, may be flushed with water from a hose before being touched by hand. Five gal. of water in the trough is adequate, and this should contain a small

WHAT IT CAN ACCOMPLISH FOR YOU

- Saves you time because it simplifies the cleaning procedure.
- Removes "personal factor" from cleaning, because it's nearly foolproof.
- Improves life of the rubberware, particularly the inflations.
- Maintains high milking efficiency by preserving elasticity of rubber.

by L. F. L. CLEGG

Professor of Dairying, University of Alberta, Edmonton

amount of disinfectant (e.g., 50 parts per million of hypochlorite, or adequate amount of other suitable disinfectant), to prevent the equipment being contaminated by either the water or the wash trough. (This rinse water is saved and used again after milking to remove traces of milk from the equipment.) Adequate rinsing at this stage is not difficult. There is an automatic safeguard against inadequate rinsing because without it the rubber tubes will not readily stay on the metal parts of the machine.

With a little experience the preparation of the equipment before milking takes about three minutes, and the same time is required after milking to get the equipment stored back in the lye solution.

ONCE-A-MONTH TREATMENT

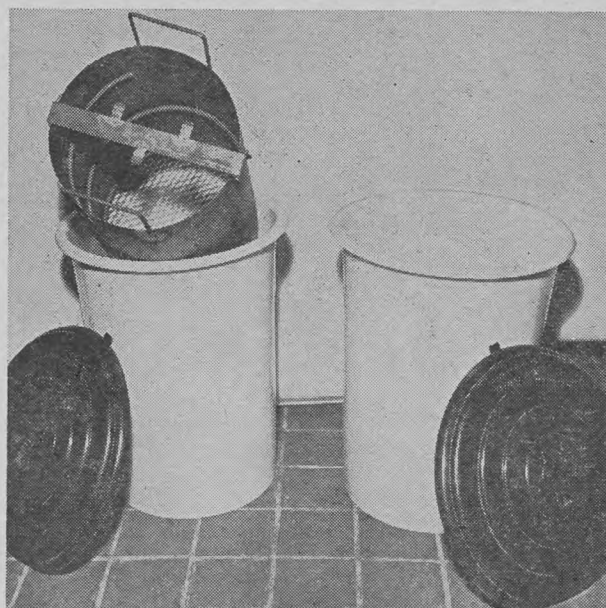
Once a month the clusters should be taken apart, brushed in a warm detergent solution and the inflations examined for wear or damage. Brushing at this stage should be thorough because this is the only time during the month when the equipment is brushed. At this time the immersion solution is discarded, the bin rinsed out and fresh solution prepared with 12 gal. water, 5 lb. lye and 5 oz. EDTA. The EDTA is a sequestering agent which is desirable with hard water, but more particularly it destroys the soap which otherwise would form on the rubber surfaces as a result of the action of lye on fat coming out of the rubber.

AS a result of the success of the preliminary trials the method was discussed at a meeting of the Departments of Agriculture and Health, and provisional approval was given to the method. A small committee was formed to draw up an advisory leaflet and consider how the method should be promoted.

One of the committee members, Mr. Stanley Laycraft, of the Central Alberta Dairy Pool, had the idea of reducing the cost of the equipment to make it more attractive to the smaller producer. As a result of consultations with the Agricultural Engineering and Dairy Science departments of the university, a lighter metal basket was designed which was suitable for both long tube and suspended bucket machine. Although the advisory leaflet had been prepared, the committee agreed to suspend action on promoting the method further until a larger trial had been made with the new equipment.

This trial was carried out with 33 producers in the Ponoka area of central Alberta under varied conditions. In some cases the facilities were excellent, in others equipment and methods, particularly cooling, left much to be desired.

The results of the trial were judged by bacteriological tests on milk samples and rinses of the equipment, on the condition of the rubber and on the opinions of the producers. It is not possible to report all results here



This is the modified equipment with two bins — one for lye immersion and the other for rinsing.

and by no means all the producers were improved by the method. Some had very poor cooling facilities, others had heavy mastitis infections in their herds. However, 50 per cent of the producers were greatly improved, 40 per cent showed some improvement and about 10 per cent showed no improvement.

When the trial started no request was made to the producers to replace the rubber parts. In several cases the old fat-impregnated rubber caused considerable "slip." Some producers boiled the rubberware in 1 per cent lye and this largely cured the trouble. With only three producers did the tendency to slip persist; it is not known what is the cause in these three cases, but an abnormally high mineral content of the water and excessive use of greasy udder salves has been responsible in other trials. Recent experiments at the university have shown that an acidic rinse in place of the weak hypochlorite rinse, affords considerable protection against slip.

Of the 33 producers 3 were doubtful whether the method saved them any time, but the remaining 30 were in no doubt that the method saved them time, brought about an improvement in the condition of the rubber and an improvement in the hygienic quality of the milk.

As a result of the Ponoka trials the procedure has been modified in the advisory leaflet to include an extra bin for a rinse of the equipment after its removal from the lye by placing the complete basket and equipment in the rinse bin, raising and lowering it gently 3-4 times and allowing the equipment to remain there for 2-3 minutes. If an acidic rinse is used, the tendency to slip is greatly minimized.

The advisory leaflet, besides giving the names of suppliers for the equipment (2 plastic bins and inner metal basket—cost \$27 f.o.b. Edmonton) and prepackaged chemicals which should shortly be available from grocery stores and dairy suppliers, contains a working machine drawing of the inner basket, to enable any competent sheet metal worker to construct it. Also included is a chart giving step by step instructions for the method for both suspended bucket and long tube milkers, printed on card so that this can be affixed to the wall of the milk house.

The advisory leaflet "Immersion Cleaning of Milking Machines" is available from Extension Department, University of Alberta, Edmonton, or Dairy Branch, Department of Agriculture, Legislative Building, Edmonton, post free. Any inquiries regarding immersion cleaning should be sent to the Dairy Branch.

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High-pressure piston pumps handle wettable powder suspensions . . . excel at orchard spraying, cattle grub control, or high-pressure cleaning.

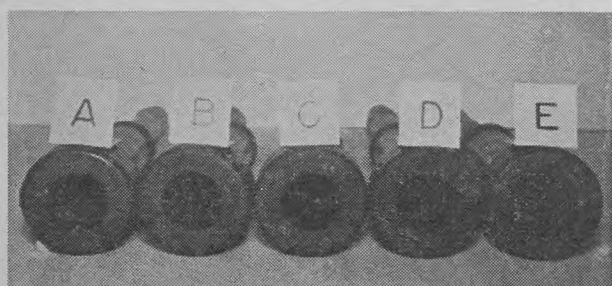
Rotary pumps with choice of nylon or buna-N rollers handle field crop spray chemicals . . . offer many combinations of volume and pressure to meet your needs.

Mail coupon for free farm pump catalog.

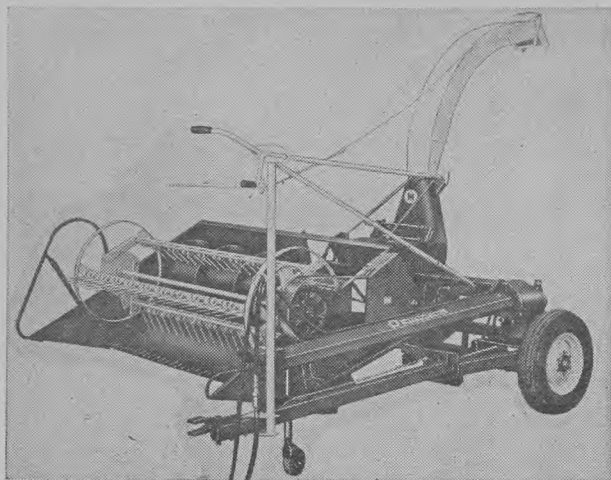
JOHN BROOKS & COMPANY LTD.
6525 Somerled Ave., Montreal 29, Que.
Please send me a 1961 pump catalog.

NAME.....

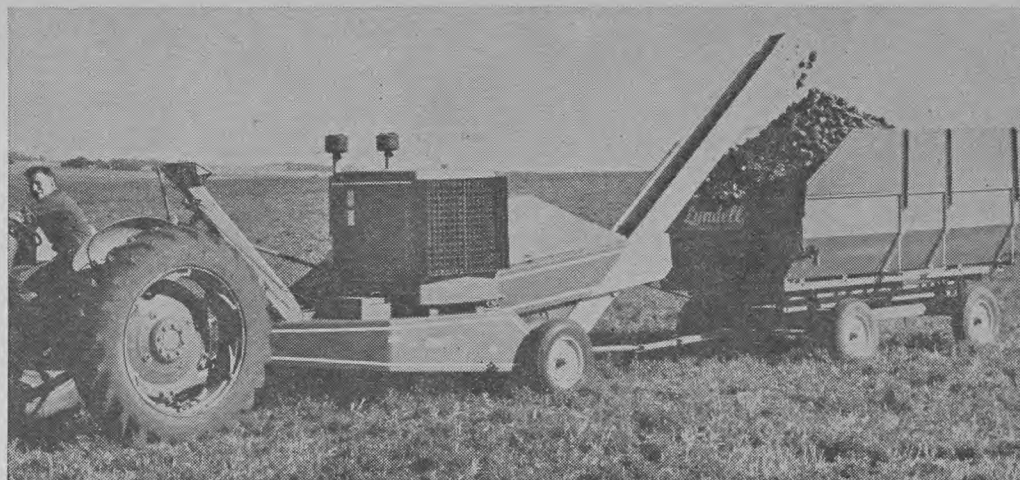
ADDRESS.....



This shows how rubber is saved by immersion method. A is bore of new liner. B, C and D tubes were handled by lye immersion. E was subjected to ordinary cleaning. Enlarged bore of E wouldn't milk as well as B, C or D.



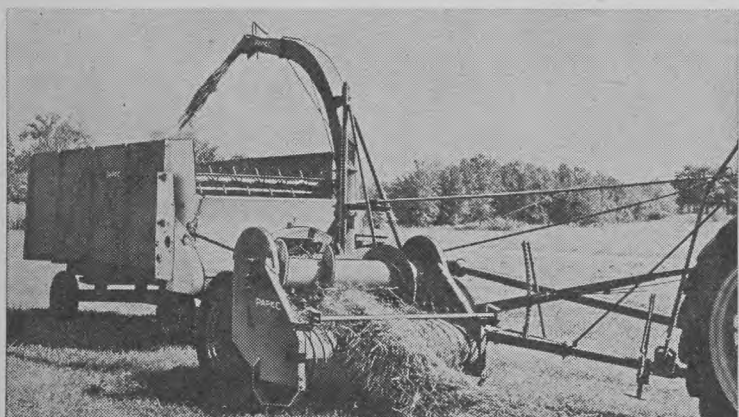
This No. 16 economy forage harvester operates with any 30 hp, 2-3 plow tractor, and has a capacity of 40 tons per hour. (International Harvester)—HF9.



The Wafer King has a choice of gas or diesel engines, giving a capacity of 6 tons per hour. A belt tightener, automatic fines return, easy pickup adjustment and the handy control panel are also standard equipment on this field hay wafering machine. (Lundell Mfg.)—HF10.

What's New in Handling Forage

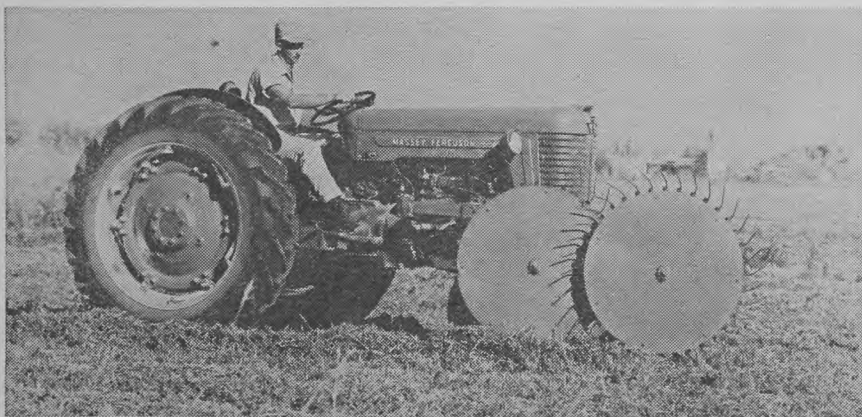
PART
TWO



Here's an all-in-one forage harvester that is said to increase profits by keeping feed quality. Direct-cut, hay, one-row, and two-row attachments are available. (Papee Machine Co.)—HF11.



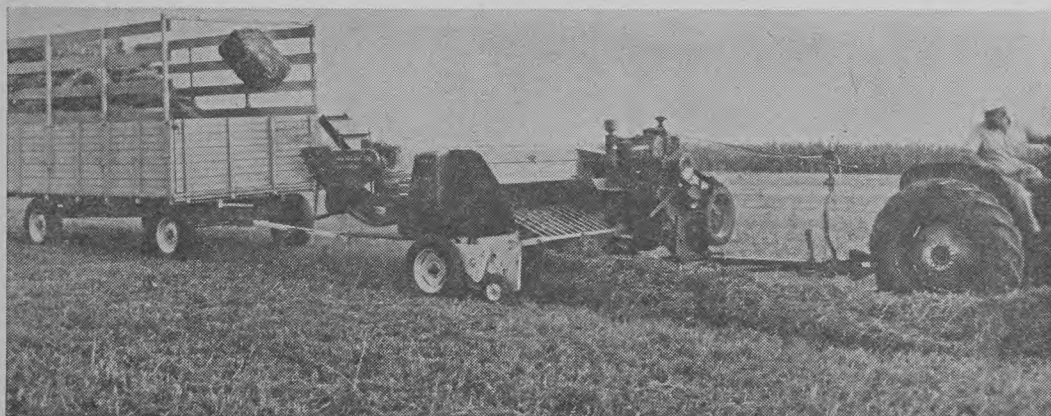
New system handles packs of 8 bales from baler to wagon to stack to feedlot. Accumulator (left) collects 8 bales and eases them onto ground. Fork (right) inserts 16 hooks into 8-bale packs to lift, load or stack. (Farmhand)—HF12.



This is part of a new method of harvesting and processing hay into wafers, and carrying it right through to feeding. Photograph shows a windrow turner to dry conditioned hay before it goes into packer. (Massey-Ferguson)—HF13.

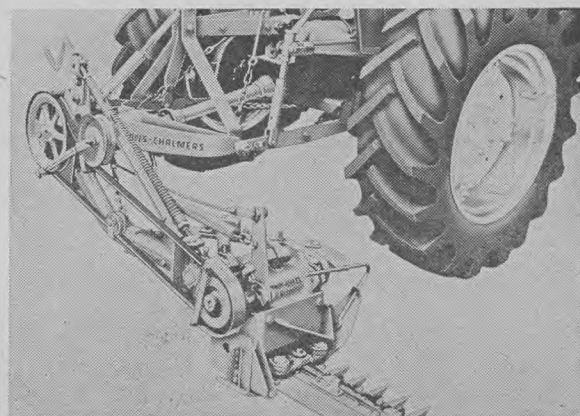


Trail-type mower with fast drawbar hitch is provided also with conditioner hookup for two jobs in one trip. Cuts 35 or more acres per day. The large offset wheels reduce side-drift. (John Deere)—HF14.



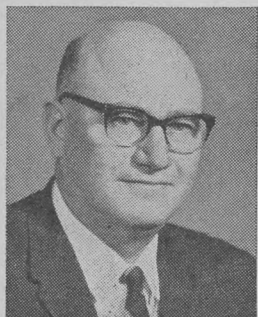
Long chamber keeps bales under compression longer in the 280, so they are neat and uniform. Larger feed opening and adjustable feeder back increase the capacity. (New Holland)—HF15.

Please quote reference HF9, HF10, etc., if addressing enquiries to The Country Guide about items on this page.



Rear-mounted mower is new pitmanless model, giving a balanced rotary action with fastest sickle speed and very little vibration. (Allis-Chalmers)—HF16.

New Experiment in Co-operation



[Wells photo]

by **ED NELSON**, *President, Farmers' Union of Alberta*

Under the impetus of the Farmers' Union of Alberta, a new type of organization has been launched in that province to meet the changing needs of farm people. Known as the Farmers' Union and Co-operative Development Association, it offers exciting prospects for achieving greater unity of purpose and progress. This article, especially prepared for *The Country Guide*, is to tell you about this organization, its program, and what it hopes to accomplish.—Ed.

THE introductory paragraphs of the Constitution of the Farmers' Union & Co-operative Development Association read as follows: "Accredited representatives of Alberta farm organizations, having agreed to the joint sponsorship of an educational service in the interest of Alberta farm people, formed an association for this purpose . . .

"The association shall be known as the Farmers' Union & Co-operative Development Association.

"Its membership shall consist of farm organizations and co-operative associations operated wholly or partially in the province of Alberta.

"Its purpose shall be to conduct an education and training program for the development of rural citizenship and leadership, and to promote understanding and support for the co-operative movement.

"The Farmers' Union of Alberta, being an educational organization devoted to the improvement of agricultural conditions on all fronts, including the establishment and support of co-operatives, and drawing its membership from the widest cross-section of farm people, will be considered the focal group of the Association. Strengthening of its membership, and the promotion of its activities, will be considered to be in the interests of all affiliated organizations, and programs will be conducted with a view to achieving these objectives."

Before I try to describe in more detail what the Farmers' Union & Co-operative Development Association is, I must provide some background. In doing so, I will of necessity express opinions that are my own and must be so construed.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

In 1909, two provincial farm organizations came together to form the United Farmers of Alberta. The structure of this organization has been changed very little, although the name has varied slightly. Today the Farmers' Union of Alberta functions much the same as did its predecessors, the UFA and AFU.

Under the FUA constitution, the province is divided into 14 districts and each district is divided into 5 or more sub-districts. The sub-districts are, in turn, made up of locals headed by a local executive. The members of these locals are farm families (or units) who pay a yearly membership fee of \$5.00. This fee covers (a) a year's subscription to the "Organized Farmer," (b) 50¢ commission for signing or collecting memberships (about 25,000), and (c) 90¢ per unit which is paid back to each of the 14 districts. The balance is used to operate a head office with a staff of 8 to 10 people, and to pay the affiliation fees to other bodies. At the present time this includes \$4,000 to the National Farmers Union, \$1,150 to the Alberta Federation of Agriculture, \$100 to the Hudson Bay Route Association, and \$10,000 to FU & CDA.

FU & CDA is an attempt to fulfill a need. How well it does the job will depend on many things—the number of people able to understand and identify that need, the effort they are prepared to put into solving it, and their ability to understand each other and work together toward a common objective.

I think it is fair to say that the Farm Union local is the key to the whole organization. The FUA can only be as good as the locals. If there were 800 or 900 locals meeting actively at least once a month, the organization could be said to be *fulfilling its purpose* to the maximum. Anything less than this must be considered inadequate.

The history of the organization shows that when there was some big issue at stake interest and activity markedly increased. For example, in practically every instance before the 1930's the UFA was almost entirely responsible for organizing both producer and consumer co-ops in Alberta. With the exception of the Wheat Pool, these co-operative ventures were more regional than provincial. (The United Grain Growers had its beginning before the UFA became a provincial body.)

The big issues in the '20's were entering party politics and the formation of the Wheat Pool. In the 1940's it was the farm strike called by the

then AFU. In each case membership reached a peak and local activity was greatest. Only on one other occasion has such activity been exceeded. That was the all-out membership drive in 1955 with a hired provincial organizer. It resulted in a membership that has never gone below 22,000 farm families since, in spite of a decrease in actual farms of between 10 and 15 thousand during the period.

Throughout this whole history, the Farm Union local has been the important cog in the machine. As the locals went, so went the organization.

Throughout this period there was general agreement that the great need was an organization that could service locals—that would make it possible for every member to have adequate information, to have the opportunity to express his ideas, and then to arrive, by democratic consolidation of those ideas, at an effective farm opinion and policy proposal.

NEW NEEDS EMERGED

By 1950 two things had become apparent: (1) The change in the agricultural pattern on the prairies had changed the role of the FUA local, from that of converting the needs of the community into action, to one of *maintaining* that community within a more complex society. (2) There was a growing need to create and develop co-operatives.

In the 1920's our farm people created co-operatives because they recognized the need. These co-operatives are now well established and successful. But the people who built them, who recognized the need, are passing from the picture. A new problem therefore arises—the problem of creating in the minds of a new generation of farmers an understanding of why these co-ops were formed, what they have done, and how they provide to the ordinary man, some measure of personal control of our giant, corporate economy.

In addition, there was a growing need for a better way to provide information on many facets of our society—the increasing complexities of marketing, and the centralization of local government, to cite only two examples. Such changes created a need for a place to keep local people in closer touch with government, and a place from which direction could be given to understand and cope with these changes.

The logical starting point to meet those needs was the FUA local. It was felt that it should become the important unit in helping farm people through the transition from the many small communities to the lesser number of larger communities.

HOW NEEDS WILL BE MET

So it was that the FUA board, in looking for ways and means to make their locals more valuable and meaningful to the communities, appealed to the major co-operatives in Alberta to help with both money and resource people. It was left to Arnold Platt, who was then the President of the

IMPORTANT POTENTIAL GAINS

The Farmers' Union and Co-operative Development Ass'n. can:

- Further clarify farm and community problems, and achieve fuller knowledge and understanding of them.
- Strengthen both the FUA and the co-operatives, and widen their sphere of activity and influence.
- Inspire new, self-help, action programs at the local, district and provincial levels.
- Lead to the development of sounder and more widely supported farm and community policy.

- Create greater unity within the farm movement, and eliminate costly duplication of effort.
- Marshal talent and resources for the development of new or improved community projects and services.
- Serve as a point of contact for the initiation of projects under the ARDA program.
- Assist in developing the democratic process, and protecting the interests of farm people.

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FUA, to outline a proposal making it possible to combine the resources of all these groups so we might better meet these locals needs. The proposal was accepted and, in 1958, the Association that was later to become known as Farmers' Union & Co-operative Development Association was formed.

The presidents of each of the co-operatives involved now meet with the president of the FUA once a year to approve the budget and policy of operation. An advisory committee made up of representatives of the co-operatives and the FUA, together with representatives from the Extension Department of the University, the Provincial Department of Agriculture and the Federal Department of Citizenship and Immigration, meet quarterly.

The entire program is intended to create more active FUA locals, so that farm people will be better able to take their part in our society as citizens, and to help them to design more knowledgeable farm policy, whether it be economic, political or social. The purpose is to make it possible to use the union local as the focal point of all farm community effort, whether it be adult education, junior and women's activities, 4-H and farm management programs, a place to report on co-operative activities, to nominate and elect delegates to farm organizations, to report on and plan needs of local government, or to organize the social life of the community.

THE DISTRICT APPROACH

To bring these ideas to fruition, it was necessary to mobilize all the human resources each district and community could muster. These resources, which represent people from all phases of community life, include farmers, teachers, school trustees, councillors, doctors, veterinarians, bankers, lawyers, marketing experts and directors and managers of co-

operatives, etc. To make the best use of them, with a minimum of expense and effort, it is necessary to have them catalogued or listed in an organized way for assistance at meetings and study groups.

The FUA, with the help of FU & CDA, is presently organizing each of the FUA districts into what is referred to as a "district team," or a form of community council. These district teams will have as their base of operations the FUA district structure, namely, district, sub-district and locals. The district team will consist of the FUA district board, directors or delegates of co-operatives active in the district, and interested representatives from any phase of community life. The FUA district director will be chairman of the team. The teams will later be broken down into working committees, in charge of specific projects, which may involve one or more locals. While these teams are being formed, FU & CDA is recruiting resource people from the University, the Citizenship Branch, Extension Services of the Department of Agriculture, field staff of the Co-operatives, etc., to assist with the program at all levels.

It will be the responsibility of the FU & CDA to plan and co-ordinate provincial activities, to help prepare program material, and to evaluate the results. The provincial organization will also assist in defraying out of pocket expenses of local people who participate in the programs.

THE PHILOSOPHY AND GOALS

FU & CDA is an expression of an idea, based on the premise that it is possible for farm people to plan co-operatively to help themselves, and to prepare policy proposals in the economic, social and political fields in order to create a better social climate.

The Farmers' Union believes in people. It believes that individuals are important. FU & CDA will help the FUA create the machinery that will make it possible for every individual farmer to express himself or herself in a free society, not as a single voice in the wilderness, but as a group voice that will be heard. It will also provide the know-how and the understanding for people to create self-help programs through co-operatives and co-operative activities. FU & CDA is co-operation on the march. Co-operatives are created to serve people, but people who use co-operatives must guide and direct them in a responsible manner. If our society is to survive, the ethics of that society must improve, and co-operatives can make a major contribution toward that improvement.

The Farmers' Union & Co-operative Development Association is a joint effort on the part of the FUA and the Alberta co-operatives to clarify the needs of farm people, the Union, and the co-operatives. Those needs must then be met by providing the necessary program and technical help from the resources available to every community. It will reduce to a minimum the duplication of effort by the sponsoring organizations in the field of adult education, leadership training and the teaching of co-operative philosophy and principles.





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Target for the JUNE SET-ASIDE: \$600,000

Wider support for the Dairy Farmers of Canada set-aside will be sought in 1962. The reasons for this are explained to Field Editor Don Baron



[Guide photos]
John Monkhouse, executive secretary of Dairy Farmers, who answered The Guide questions.

SINCE 1951, many dairy farmers have been contributing one cent a pound during the month of June each year, for the butterfat they produce. These funds have supported an advertising and promotion campaign to help sell milk, cheese, butter and other dairy products.

Baron: *This is the biggest self-help promotion carried on by farmers in Canada. How much money have farmers actually contributed?*

Monkhouse: Last year, almost \$382,000 came in. It was our biggest year so far, but only slightly more than has been raised in each of the past 12 years.

Baron: *That sounds like a lot of money. Why in the world do you want so big an increase this year?*

Monkhouse: I know this sounds like a lot of money. But look at these facts. Dairy farmers in Britain, through their milk marketing boards, spent some six million dollars a year in advertising; those in the U.S. contribute seven million dollars to an advertising and promotion program. The time is ripe for us to expand our Canadian program.

Baron: *It's fine to ask for more money. But have our farmers got value for the money they have spent on this program so far?*

Monkhouse: Look what we have been doing. We have used full-color magazine ads picturing dairy foods at their best. We have advertised in daily and weekly papers, and on radio. This year, we used television. We have been promoting cold milk to drink, and ice cream to eat, during hot weather. We have promoted butter in dozens of ways. We have advertised the use of milk powder in recipes. We have promoted cheese, and during this time, per capita consumption of it rose 50 per cent.

Baron: *This sounds like a big program. But aren't dairy processors doing a lot of advertising? Why not let them expand their programs, and save dairy farmers spending their money?*

Monkhouse: There is a difference in the kind of advertising done by processors, and by farmers. When farmers do it, the goal is to expand the entire market for dairy products. We don't promote brand names. But processors advertise to increase their share of the market.

There is another job that farmers can do too.

Baron: *What is it?*

Monkhouse: I mentioned the paid advertising we do. But this is only one part of our program. We have a staff of three home economists. These girls have a food testing kitchen now. They prepare recipes and pictures of dairy foods. Magazines and papers

and radio and TV stations use these recipes and information. This is additional publicity for dairy foods, that we can get, but which commercial firms, trying to sell a brand name, couldn't get.

Baron: *What is this food testing kitchen you mentioned?*

Monkhouse: We call it the Dairy Foods Kitchen. It's the newest development in our program — a test kitchen where the girls can try out dairy recipes before recommending them. It represents a service to homemakers, nutritionists and food editors. It pays off too! We distributed half a million recipe pamphlets last year.

Baron: *Well, if you can do all this on the \$382,000 you collected last year, why do you want almost twice as much money this year?*

Monkhouse: Just for the reason that the program so far has been so successful. Demand has got beyond us. We are curtailing services because our budget won't cover them.

Baron: *In what way are you cutting down?*

Monkhouse: One of our most popular programs — and most effective too, in selling dairy products — is the point-of-sale service. We provide stores with posters and signs for such promotions as "Recipe of the Month," "Cheese Festival," and "June is Dairy Month." These signs and recipes are displayed right by the food counters. They prompt customers to pick up dairy products. More than 4,600 stores used them last year. Yet we are limiting this program this year to make way for new programs.

Another thing too. We can hardly meet the demand for our recipe booklets under our present budget.

It boils down to this. Not only have we been unable to expand our program because of lack of funds. All of our costs have been going up in recent years, but our income hasn't been going up, so we are, in effect, facing a cut-back in services.

Baron: *What new services are you planning now?*

Monkhouse: First of all, we would like to expand our promotion through television. This is one of the most powerful mediums for advertising purposes, yet we are hardly using it. We have had to curtail newspaper advertising too. And the demand for service from our new kitchen is tremendous, but we can't meet it. Restaurants, hotels and bakeries want us to provide dairy food recipes tailored to their needs for big quantities. But we can't do it.

Baron: *Why should you do work for these people? Can't they afford to do their own testing?*

Monkhouse: That's not really the



"You either go ahead or you fall back with any program. Now is the time for us to go ahead."



"All our costs have been going up . . . but our income hasn't . . . so we face curtailing services."



"No, we aren't raising the set-aside right now. . . ."



"If we got the cent . . . we would raise \$700,000 each year. . . ."

question. These big institutions can turn to other foods, if we don't give them suitable recipes for dairy products. We are missing out on sales of dairy products by neglecting them.

Baron: *Alright, the job seems to be there. But how do you intend to get the extra money? Will you raise the June set-aside?*

Monkhouse: No, we aren't raising the set-aside right now, although before long we would like to see it extended for more than one month a year to allow a further expansion of our program. So far, we have been collecting only about half of the potential during June. If we got the cent for every pound of butterfat from all producers, we would raise over \$700,000 each year.

Baron: *Who is it that is failing to contribute then?*

Monkhouse: Some producers and some processors haven't really understood our program yet. And don't forget, it's the processors who make the deductions from cheques of those producers who agree to it. A few farm leaders in some areas haven't really looked at it fairly, either.

On the other hand, many groups give wholehearted support. For instance, the Ontario Cream Producers give us 100 per cent of the money available. The Fraser Valley Milk Producers Association does the same. Dairymen in the Prairie Provinces and the Maritimes usually support the program well too.

Baron: *Do you think you can really get the extra money?*

Monkhouse: We must get it. The Dairy Farmers of Canada has set up a special committee to consider ways to do it. This is a critical time. You either go ahead or you fall back with any program. Now is the time for us to go ahead.

Baron: *Well then, how can a farmer, who wants to support the June set-aside, see that his contributions are made?*

Monkhouse: First of all, he can see that the processor to whom he ships makes the June deductions and forwards them to our office. He can also urge leaders of his dairy group, if they aren't already convinced of the value of the program, to take another look at it.

Baron: *Will processors who have not been supporting this in the past give you more support now?*

Monkhouse: Most processors favor the principle of dairy farmer advertising. This year, the National Dairy Council is exerting more effort than ever in assisting to achieve our target.



RALPH SWEET

Inventor at Work

by **CLIFF FAULKNOR**
Field Editor

*If farmer-inventor
Ralph Sweet
runs into difficulties
with machines,
he thinks up ways to
overcome them*

MOST advances we make are sparked by people who aren't satisfied to go along with the crowd. In agriculture, the "crowd" has been moving to bigger tractors which pull wider implements. The reasoning is simple and sound. If you take a bigger bite with your disc or cultivator each time around the field, you'll do the job in less time, with less labor and cost.

But Ralph Sweet of Forgan, Sask., was never quite satisfied with the job his larger discer was doing. Whenever it encountered small ridges or hollows, a patch of untilled soil was left to grow up in troublesome weeds. At regular spraying time, which came about a month later, these weeds would be too far advanced for a proper kill. Over a period of years the weed crops from these "misses" became quite a costly item in reduced yields and lowered grades.

"Since I could see no future in pulling one small discer at high speed to get more work done, I decided to hook two small ones together," said Ralph. "This made a more flexible unit which could follow contours in the land better."

BALL AND SOCKET COUPLING

Being an inventor as well as a farmer, he was able to develop a ball and socket hinge device which enabled him to join two or more 12-foot discs so they would pull as a single unit. This type of coupling has no rolling drawbars, and no hydraulic hoses to get in the way.

To build his coupling, Ralph removed the rear trailing structure of one discer, replacing it with a caster wheel, front and back. Then he took the front wheel assembly from a second discer and attached the second discer to the first so that the weight of number two rested solely on the coupler.

"As long as you have the power," Ralph explained, "there's nothing to stop you from hooking up as many implements as you want. My coupler has been adapted to fit any of the discers now in use."

This isn't the first time farmer Sweet has had a hand in improving tillage and seeding equipment. In 1954, when he was using a 16-foot surflex with a weighted steel rear wheel and caster land wheel, he noted that the latter was picking up mud. This caused the plow to be alternately raised and lowered, resulting in an uneven tillage job. The caster wheel too, wasn't performing as well as it might. For one thing, it wasn't holding the plow to a true cut width, and there was too much side draft on the tires of his tractor.

He decided to tackle this problem by putting a rubber tire on the rear wheel, and to replace the caster land wheel with land-wheel steering, similar to that found on a 9-foot oneway. As a result, the whole unit pulled much easier, and made smoother right-hand turns. Up or down hill, from hard to soft ground, the land wheel steering kept the plow to a more even tillage depth.

But Ralph wasn't satisfied yet. The machine still wasn't adjusting to soil changes as smoothly as he thought it should. "One factor often overlooked when we use discers or surflexes for seeding," said Ralph, "is that we have a decreasing

weight as the seed load runs out. We all know a discer narrows up when the box is full, then cuts wider and wider as the load lessens. I figured we'd have to control this in some way before we could expect a good, even tillage job."

HYDRAULIC DEPTH CONTROL

Ralph solved this one with a hydraulic draft (depth) control device, which enables him to adjust disc depth from his tractor seat while the implement is moving. It's operated by two small hydraulic rams: one located in the front steering pipe, and the other in the hitch anchor brace bar. These two rams work together to narrow or widen the plow cut and change the angle at which disc blades strike the soil.

"If you run into hard ground or a patch of wild oats, all you have to do is narrow this cut," said Ralph. "This will increase the disc angle and give you a better cultivation job."

Ralph Sweet has had several of his ideas patented. He has sold a few of his devices to interested farmers. In 1946, he built some portable welding outfits which could be powered by any farm tractor. These were made from old aircraft generators and were considered a handy item on the farm before rural electrification came.

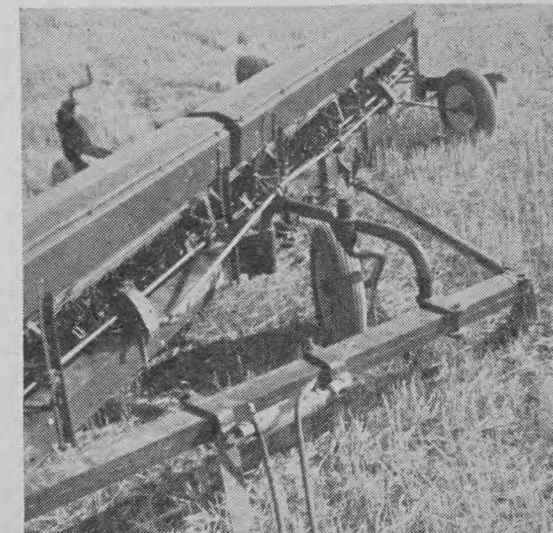
Born and raised in the Forgan area, Ralph farms about 1,000 acres, producing grain and some beef cattle. He makes his gadgets in a fully equipped machine shop, which is located about a mile away on the home farm.

Like most inventors, he has a hard job getting his ideas accepted. But the University of Saskatchewan's Agricultural Engineering Department thought enough of his work to display it all one winter.

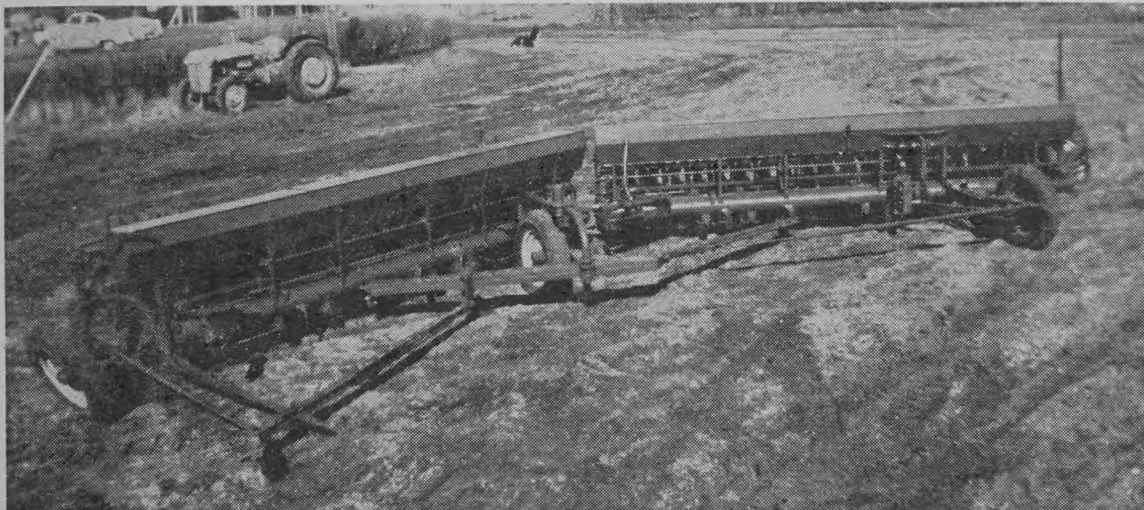
To fellow farmer-inventors, Ralph Sweet has a word of warning. Be cautious about disclosing new ideas. Sometimes a basic design can be changed so it bears little resemblance to the original idea. The inventor then receives nothing for the time and skill he's put into it.



Surflex equipped with land-wheel steering, permitting easier pulling and better depth control.



The Sweet depth control device is used on this set of discers. Note hydraulic ram attached to the hitch anchor brace bar in the foreground.



These two surflexes are linked with Sweet's ball and socket coupler to provide complete flexibility.



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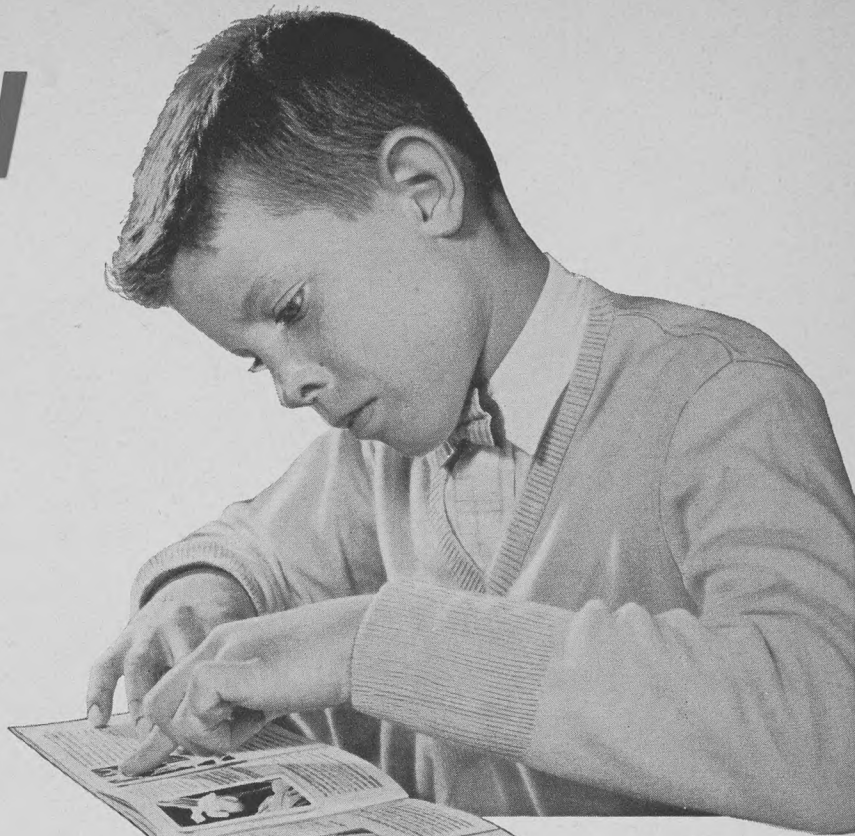
It's our business to help supply you with a variety of foods and we try to provide those foods the way you want them. To keep us up to date with housewives' needs, we have an able staff of dietitians and home economists. They're much like you, always stirring up new recipes and testing products in the kitchen (they prepare everything you see in Canada Packers' advertisements). They're quick to report the

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BARGAINING POWER

in the Livestock Market

Additional insight into issues which are uppermost in the minds of livestock producers

by **A. W. WOOD**

*Marketing Specialist, Department of
Agricultural Economics, University of Manitoba*

THE current interest in producer marketing boards is based, at least in part, on the belief that farmers lack bargaining power and that marketing boards can give them this power through collective action. There is, however, a sharp difference of opinion among producers of some products in regard to the usefulness of marketing boards. Part of the disagreement revolves around the question of what bargaining power is possessed by marketing boards, and how such power would be applied. These questions are rather complex and, because of the tendency to oversimplify them, it is little wonder that opinions differ so widely.

A careful definition of what is meant by bargaining power, and a clear statement of how it can be achieved, is a basic requirement to better understanding, and perhaps a greater degree of agreement among producers.

In order for any firm or group of sellers to have any power in the market, two conditions must exist. (1) *It must have the power to withhold from others what they want, but do not have and cannot produce for themselves.* (2) *The buyers must be willing to pay more for a smaller quantity than a larger quantity, so that withholding part of the product results in a higher income.* If the second condition does not prevail, then the power to withhold part of the product is useless, and, if exercised, would injure rather than benefit those who use it.

The power to withhold may be possessed not only by farmers, but also by those who process farm products and those who supply other services necessary in the distribution of them. But, in the case of processing, transporting, retailing, and other services, the power to withhold does not apply to the product. Marketing agencies do not and cannot withhold the physical product. Normally, they handle or buy all that farmers offer for sale and eventually sell it all to final users.

These firms have withholding power if they are able to set a price on their services which users cannot avoid paying. This price is the margin or mark-up charged by the firms for providing their services in the handling or processing of the product. These firms do not set the level of farm prices or of consumer prices. The level of consumer price depends mainly on the amount of the product placed on the market. The higher the margins or mark-ups charged by processing firms, the lower the farm price will be. Thus processors do not have the power to set the price for farm products as some people think, but the power to set a price on their services may result in a lower net farm price than would obtain if they did not have such power.

This distinction is important. It makes it clear that producer bargaining power, under circumstances where producer sales are not restricted, cannot affect farm price except by narrowing the marketing margins. The margins cannot be narrowed beyond the point where they are sufficient to cover the costs of marketing, including profits high enough to keep the firms in business.

The market power of processors and retailers is reflected in their level of profits. For many products, farm prices change from day to day, or from year to year, by an amount much greater than the size of distributor profits. Even if middlemen profits were held constantly at a minimum level,

farm prices would fluctuate widely and the cost-price squeeze would still occur. These farm price problems are not a result of the bargaining power exercised by processors and distributors, but rather of variations or expansion in the level of farm production. The solution to such price problems would require control over the amount and timing of producer sales.

PRODUCER OBJECTIVES

Producer bargaining power can be organized for two quite different objectives: (1) to counteract the bargaining power of marketing and processing firms, and (2) to create a collective power by producers to withhold a part of their product in order to stabilize or raise the price of the product.

These two objectives require different kinds of action, though both are often included in the plans of producer organizations. This is probably unfortunate, because one of these objectives may be feasible and the other impracticable. Producers may agree on the pursuit of one objective but disagree on the other. Marketing plans that include both are opposed by many producers who believe that production control would injure rather than benefit producers. If these objectives were pursued separately there should be a better prospect for producer agreement.

COUNTERACTING THE POWER OF BUYERS

The first objective, of counteracting the power of processing firms, involves measures to increase the degree of competition among such firms and to improve their operating efficiency.

These measures include: (1) producer owner-

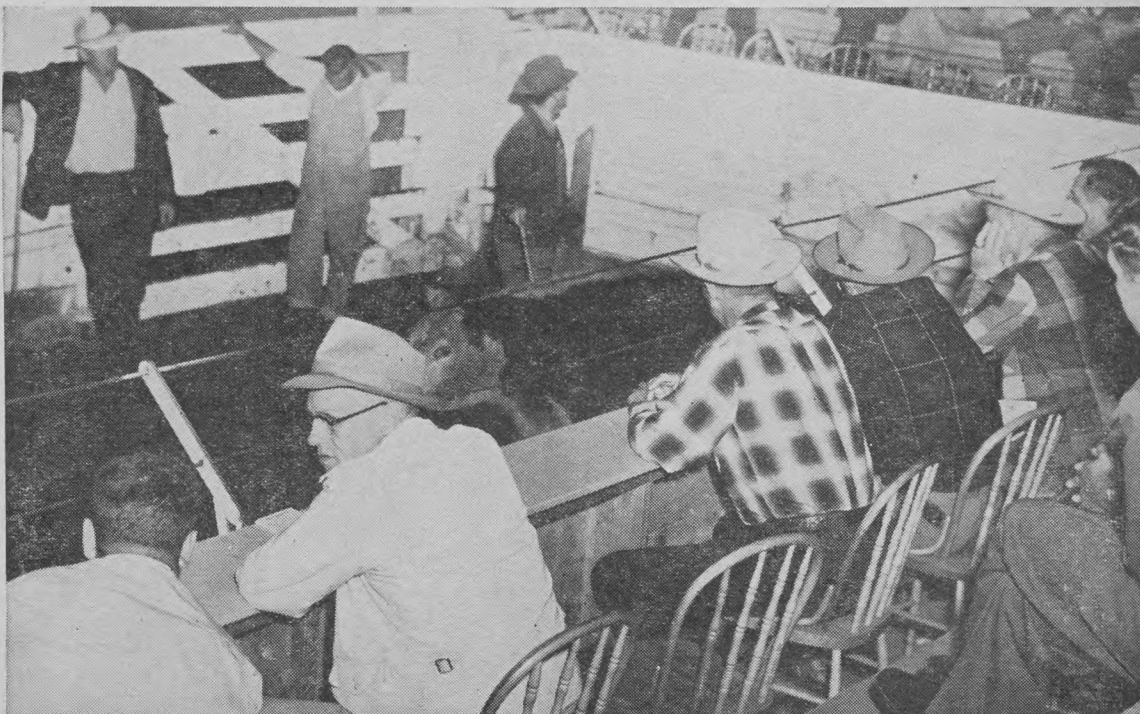
ship of processing facilities; (2) selling methods that ensure competitive bidding; and (3) selling mechanisms that prevent retaliation against aggressive bidders.

Producer Ownership. Market margins may be unnecessarily high because of excessive profits or inefficient operation, or both. In fact, high profits in an industry may encourage new firms to enter that industry. This may result in excess capacity, high operating costs, and lower profits without any reduction in margins.

High profits and excess capacity are most likely to occur in industries where most of the business volume is divided among a relatively small number of firms. In the meat packing industry, the firms tend to avoid competing on a basis of price. Instead, they attempt to attract business by setting up buying stations and inducing direct deliveries. They try to avoid price competition, because, if they offer producers higher prices the other firms may meet or better these prices. All the firms involved may be worse off than before.

Producers may bring about a greater degree of price competition among processors of farm products by engaging in processing themselves and competing directly with existing firms. This is usually done through the establishment of producer-owned co-operative processing firms, rather than by producer marketing boards engaged in processing.

Producer entry into processing on a co-operative basis could increase returns to producers either through patronage dividends or through increased price competition, or both. The co-operative firm would have to be able to operate at least as efficiently as existing firms if it were to have any appreciable effect. The existence of excess capacity in the industry does not mean that a co-operative processing plant could not be successful. Excess capacity may be a result of excess profits rather than an indication that the industry is an unprofitable one. (Please turn to next page)



Dr. Wood says: "The simplest way to insure that the same price is paid to all producers is to leave buyers with no choice but to bid against all other buyers on every lot of animals placed on the market."

[Guide photo

BARGAINING POWER

(Continued from preceding page)

According to data published by the Restrictive Trade Practices Commission, some of the smaller meat packing firms have earned substantially higher profits than the three largest firms in the industry. Many small firms have been taken over by the large firms, thus adding to the plant capacity of the larger firms. Yet profit opportunities have remained sufficiently high to attract entry by other small firms, which, in turn, have been bought up by larger firms. A co-operative firm would not be as likely to sell its assets to a rival at a time when it was earning 18 or 35 per cent (after taxes) on capital employed, as did two privately owned meat packing firms in 1955.

Selling Methods to Ensure Competitive Bidding. Livestock buyers may be able to practice discrimination. If they are able to pay different prices for the same product at the same time (after allowing for costs of transportation) they may be able to manipulate prices to their own advantage. Some producers probably receive the full market value for their livestock. Those who receive less than the full value are victims of price discrimination of the buyers.

There are appreciable differences in prices paid for livestock marketed through different channels. The Restrictive Trade Practices Commission Report indicated an annual average packer buying cost as much as 51¢ lower (per hundredweight dressed) for cattle purchased by one firm at the plant gate than for cattle bought at the stockyards. This implied an approximate annual difference as high as \$2.50 for a 1,000-pound animal. Prices paid for individual animals would obviously show an even wider range of variation.

The lower prices paid at the gate usually do not result in lower net prices to producers because stockyard charges are eliminated. This means that both packer buyers and producers tend to gain by direct delivery, though the records indicate that most of the benefit goes to the buyer. The development of several selling channels, with the duplication of facilities and staffs that this involves, probably means that more man-hours and facilities are employed in the buying and selling process than are technically necessary, and that costs could be lowered by a reorganization of the livestock marketing system.

The direct marketing of livestock has other shortcomings. Bonus payments to truckers for direct delivery of livestock represent a diversion of receipts that would go to farmers if the marketing system were so organized as to make it impossible for buyers to get any advantage from such payments. In direct delivery, the farmers who are least skilled in bargaining or in judging quality, and who have the least complete knowledge of market conditions, are least likely to get the full competitive price for their animals. Farmers who sell a large number of livestock presumably are able to do considerably better, and would have less to

gain by a reorganization of the marketing system.

Producers are now faced with an awkward choice between several marketing channels each of which has serious shortcomings. Direct marketing is the least costly, but it is not directly competitive. The public market involves substantial marketing charges and is directly competitive. It would be possible to devise a marketing method that would possess the advantages of low cost and a maximum degree of competition. All producers would benefit from such a system, though, to be fully effective, it would have to make the practice of price discrimination by livestock buyers impossible.

The simplest way to insure that the same price is paid to all producers is to *leave buyers no choice but to bid against all other buyers on every lot of animals placed on the market*. Buyers would not then be able to take advantage of the lack of knowledge and skill on the part of many producers. Packing firms would not be able to obtain direct deliveries of part or even all their normal volume and cease buying supplies in open competition with other firms as has already happened in some hog markets. For example, the larger firms buy very few, if any, hogs at the St. Boniface yards. This is quite logical on their part, since producers are willing to deliver direct, yard costs are eliminated, and the savings are shared between buyer and seller.

Modern technology can be applied in the marketing of livestock to make the system quicker, cheaper, and more competitive. The teletype system now in use in Ontario has most of these advantages, though it could probably be operated at substantially lower costs than the current levy of 40 cents per hog. At a recent meeting the hog producers voted to increase the levy to 50 cents per hog. This levy pays for many activities in addition to local assembly or central selling costs. If costs were cut to the lowest possible level, no other existing method could compete with this system either for efficiency or competitiveness.

Selling Mechanisms to Prevent Retaliation Against Aggressive Bidders. The meat packing industry consists of a few large firms and several much smaller ones. Such an industry cannot, by its very nature, be fully competitive in buying in the same sense as livestock producers are in selling. A farmer can sell his whole output, or refuse to sell any of it, without having any perceptible effect on the price. A large meat packing firm cannot. If a large firm tries to buy much more than its normal share of livestock other firms will go short and bid up the price to get their supplies. Thus, the large firm cannot buy all it wants without influencing the price. This means that packers must make decisions as to how much to buy and what prices to bid. They can influence the price by buying aggressively, or by holding back. Each packer must decide on a buying policy, knowing that the other firms will react to that policy.

All such firms would gain by collusion—by agreeing among themselves to hold down the bidding, each being satisfied to get a certain share of the market. Collusion is, however, not only illegal but very difficult to arrange. Each firm would always stand to gain by breaking an agreement, as long as the other firms adhered to it.

Even in the absence of any collusion, firms in this situation try to avoid competing through price. It is easier for such firms to adopt a policy of "live and let live," if they can buy through channels where they do not have to bid directly against each other on each lot of animals. Even in a central auction market, such firms can avoid aggressive bidding by following a policy of each firm buying its usual proportion of the total supply. If one firm tries to increase its share by bidding aggressively, the other buyers can detect it quickly and retaliate by bidding aggressively against that firm, but not against each other. The firm then pays so dearly for additional purchases that it finds it unprofitable to attempt to expand its volume.

Before other firms can take retaliatory action against a firm that tries to compete for additional volume, they must be able to identify the firm that is doing the aggressive bidding. They must be able to do this during the time bidding is taking place and before the bidding on each lot has ended.

The Dutch auction and teletype systems provide selling mechanisms that permit more aggressive bidding without retaliation, because the identity of the bidder is concealed. In both types there is only one bid, so other firms cannot hurt the aggressive firm by concentrating their bidding against it. The only thing they can do is bid up the price to all firms. If the aggressive firm has lower operating costs, it can still afford to outbid other firms and get a larger share of the total volume.

It is sometimes argued that retaliatory bidding results in a higher price to producers and that this is an advantage of the open auction method. It should be remembered, however, that retaliatory bidding is used to bring aggressive buyers back into line. If this cannot be done, then competition is increased among all buyers and any price rise is extended to all lots sold, rather than just those on which the aggressive buyer bids.

The technique of concealing the identity of the bidder could be introduced even in open auction selling. Any increase in the competitiveness of bidding would help to counteract the power of livestock buyers to influence the market price in their favor.

PRODUCER POWER TO CONTROL SUPPLY

Measures to increase price competition in the market and to reduce marketing margins can only counteract the market power exercised by livestock processors. The potential gains to producers might be quite worthwhile but, in terms of dollars and cents per hundredweight of livestock sold, the gain would be relatively small. It could have little

effect on moderating the cost-price squeeze, livestock cycles, or day-to-day price fluctuations. To attack these problems, producers would have to act collectively to develop their power: (1) to control the rate of marketing to stabilize price; and (2) to restrict production in order to raise prices.

Price Stabilization. Price fluctuations and price cycles would be reduced if the rate of flow of livestock to market could be controlled so that the volume delivered could be moved into consumption at a fairly stable price. It should be emphasized that this would require a high degree of skill and ability to predict market trends, as well as a comprehensive quota system to regulate the timing of deliveries.

These quotas would not have to limit the total amount any farmer could sell, but only the timing of sales. Since it is not practically possible nor economically feasible to restrict the selling of livestock once they are ready for market, quotas would have to be allotted before production is begun rather than at the time of marketing. Reduction of day-to-day price fluctuations could be achieved by planning, regulation, and programming of deliveries.

Supply Control. Bargaining power consists of the power to withhold from others what they want but do not have. None of the measures described so far makes use of the withholding power that producers could exercise by acting collectively to raise the price of livestock by controlling supply; that is, by reducing the amount produced and marketed. The various ways this might be done were described in an article by Dr. Gilson published in this magazine last spring.

The effectiveness of supply control depends on several factors, each of which would have to be carefully assessed before any advantage to livestock producers can be demonstrated. The more important of these are: (1) the willingness of consumers to pay more for a smaller quantity; (2) the ability of producers to control the whole potential supply, including imports; (3) the opportunities consumers have to shift to substitute products; and (4) the effect on livestock production costs if feed supplies are also controlled. On all these counts the possibilities for gain appear less favorable for livestock than for most other farm products.

It is evident that some applications of the collective bargaining power of livestock producers would be more widely accepted than others. Too often proposed programs include objectives that cover the whole range of potential powers. Strong opposition to the use of one or more of these powers may make the whole proposal unacceptable, so that no action is taken on measures that would receive general support. A step by step approach is the logical alternative. It has the additional advantage that it would permit the producers to develop the necessary skill and knowledge and to test and perfect or reject each innovation before proceeding to more comprehensive methods of control, if and when they are approved. V

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11 (Average horsepower hours	X	of tractor
per gallon of gasoline)		operation)
= 2360 gallons		

ALWAYS LOOK TO IMPERIAL FOR THE BEST



Through Field and Wood

No. 44

by CLARENCE TILLENIUS



THE passing of a fox through brush and ling is like the path of a vagrant breeze over the hillside. Here a leafy branch trembling, there a soft waving of grass stems in a hollow. A long moment of stillness, and then a sinuous rippling of rushes at the marsh-edge betrays where the red-furred hunter, though yet unglimped, is threading his silent way through the swale where rabbits and meadow voles have held revel.

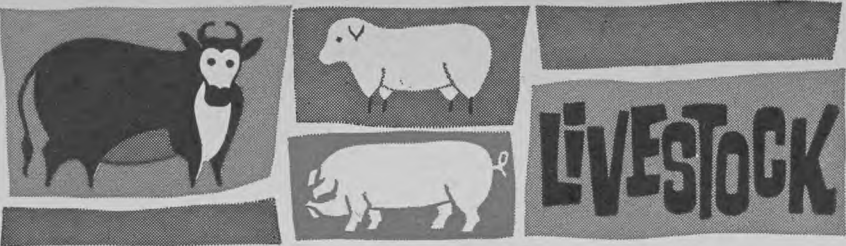
He is the very essence of the wild. Men, or the animals that man has tamed, tramp heavily and purposefully through the woods with a noise that seems to announce that they have nothing to hide.

Not so the fox. In the very act of slinking stealthily out of a willow tangle he freezes momentarily. Not a quiver, not a move of his brush. A gentle, imperceptible drawing together of the hind feet, then suddenly like a spring released he shoots high into the air and down. Twitching and squeaking under one black paw is a writhing meadow mouse. Twisting in impotent rage, it tries to fix its teeth in the furry foot, but

in the next instant a snap of white fangs has ended with quick mercy the one-sided struggle.

It is remarkable how hard it is to see a fox in the brush. In the open, or on snow, the brilliant red-orange of his coat, the velvet black ears, paws and muzzle, the white cheeks and white-tipped tail are conspicuous a half-mile away. But in the tangled weeds and bushes the brilliant colors seem to dissolve and fade like fog streamers into gray sky.

Sometimes, though, you may see a fox in mouse territory suddenly stand erect on his hind legs, head bent down, forepaws tucked to chest. He is locating game. In a moment a strange dance begins, a series of effortless bouncing leaps, light as thistledown. Bending like a bow in mid-air, the fox bounces high and comes down in almost the same spot. Whether this is to startle mice into scattering in panic, or to land on a mouse already located, the performance usually ends with the fox gulping a few times as on something delectable, licking his whiskers free of mouse fur, and trotting off. V



Truckers Determine Direct Cattle Deliveries

A RECENT sample survey of about 400 Ontario cattle producers has revealed some interesting details about how cattle are marketed in the province. Here are a few of the findings.

- 40 per cent of cattle sold for slaughter, go through the Toronto stockyards.
- Another 40 per cent of cattle sold for slaughter are purchased direct by the packer, either at the farm or at the plant gates.
- Another 10 per cent of cattle go through auction barns.
- Local buyers, other than packers, purchase the remaining 10 per cent.

The survey, which was conducted by the Farm Economics Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, indicated that a contributing factor in the interest of producers in selling direct to packers was their desire to sell "dressed." About half of all direct sales reported in the

survey were made on a dressed basis.

Despite their use of this method, producers did list some disadvantages or criticisms of it:

- Farmers have to rely on the honesty of packers to pay according to carcass grade and weight.
- Heavy carcasses are excessively penalized.
- Excessive defatting is practiced by packers.
- Farmers have to base their bargaining on price quotations supplied by the packer.
- Settlement statements often show only live prices—presumably obtained by conversion from dressed values—which leave no possibility for the farmer to check yield or grade.

The survey also revealed that truckers play a major role in determining direct deliveries, usually advising the producer where the delivery should be made.

Said Dr. H. L. Patterson, reporting the survey: "Most owners relied on the truckers' selling ability, and on their willingness and capacity to find the best outlet and obtain the highest price. Deliveries were mainly made to plants located close to the farm."—D.R.B. ✓

So You Have Cattle to Sell!

HERE are some hints on how to sell your cattle to advantage, taken from a new leaflet prepared by the Ontario Beef Producers' Association:

To get the best price, you need to be in a good bargaining position. To be in a good bargaining position, you need to know:

- Your cattle
- Cattle yields
- Cattle markets
- Cattle values

If you aren't up-to-date on these things, you are probably better off to hire someone to sell your cattle for you, or to sell them at a good auction.

The booklet adds a few tips on rail selling. Don't sell on the rail unless:

- You know your cattle
- You know and trust the buyer
- You get two or more bids, or can accurately compare with live prices.
- You are prepared to spend the

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MEN PAST 40

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Pains in BACK, HIPS, LEGS
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FASTEETH, an improved powder to be sprinkled on upper or lower plates, holds false teeth more firmly in place. Do not slide, slip or rock. No gummy, gooey, pasty taste or feeling. **FASTEETH** is alkaline (non-acid). Does not sour. Checks "plate odor" (denture breath). Get **FASTEETH** at any drug counter.

LIVESTOCK

time and money to know and keep up-to-date on values.

If you sell on the rail, the Association advises:

- Do make sure you have a definite understanding on the terms and conditions of sale.

- Do have a clear-cut deal before the cattle leave home. This will avoid mistakes and misunderstandings.

- Do go to the buyer's plant to see your cattle if you want to. The cattle buyer, beef manager, or plant manager will be glad to have a visit from you, show you the carcasses from your cattle, and answer any questions you may have.

Under rail settlement, the leaflet points out, buyer and seller agree on a dressed price for carcass grades, and on weight ranges, and on other conditions of the sale. In explaining why bids from different plants can vary, it points out that there are differences in procedures between plants. Each buyer quotes on the basis of the procedures his company uses.

How do you compare dressed bids? It's your right to ask for bids on the basis you want. The buyer can do the calculations easier than you. Get the bids on the same basis and then compare them.

What about weights? In most plants, weights are taken as carcasses leave the killing floor. Scales are accurate and regularly checked. Weighing is not done under the

supervision of a government grader, as with hogs. This means you must know your buyer. Packers who want to stay in business weigh accurately! —D.R.B. V

Buy Wisely, Watch Costs, Says Cattle Feeder

Jason Willis turns over 1,000 head a year with maximum care, minimum effort



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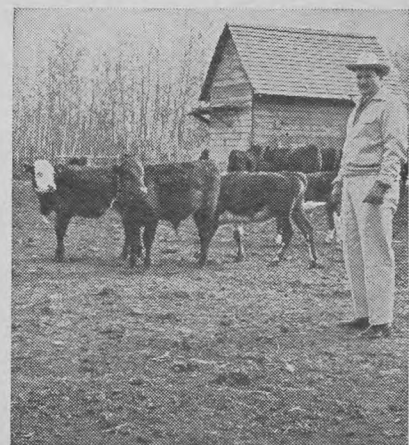
"THE important part of a feeder cattle operation is the buying. A lot of farmers make mistakes right there," says Jason Willis of Invermay, Sask.

He ought to know. He keeps about 400 cattle on feed, buys some almost every week, and turned over about 1,000 head last year. At 1961 prices, he reckoned he could go to 19 or 20 cents when buying calves, 17 to 17½ cents for yearlings. There was not much chance of making a worthwhile profit if he went much higher.

Jason buys almost entirely from local sales yards, often through buyers. He has the finished cattle picked up at his farm, and they are rail graded, so he knows the price before they go.

When the cattle come in, he vaccinates and implants them with Synovex, and brands them in a small barn where there is a squeeze. After that, they never go into the barn unless they are sick. He has three big yards, with bush on the north, and some other clumps of bush for

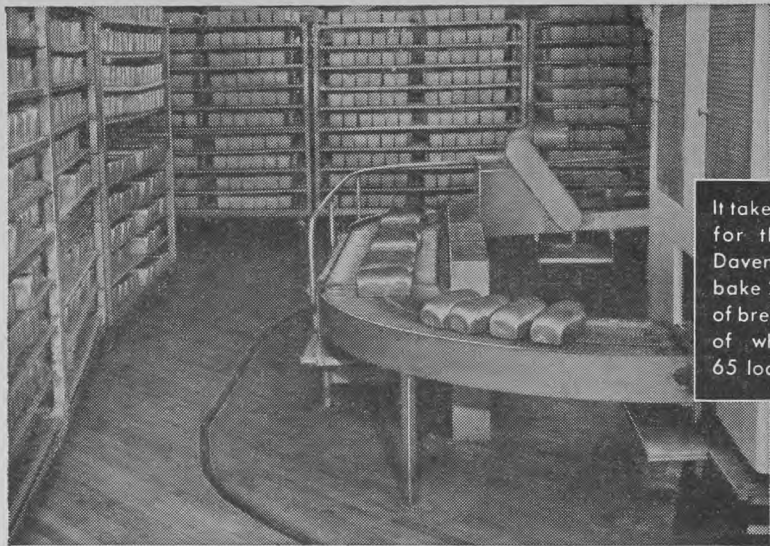
(Please turn to page 28)



Jason Willis buys feeders shrewdly, reduces labor with all self-feeding.

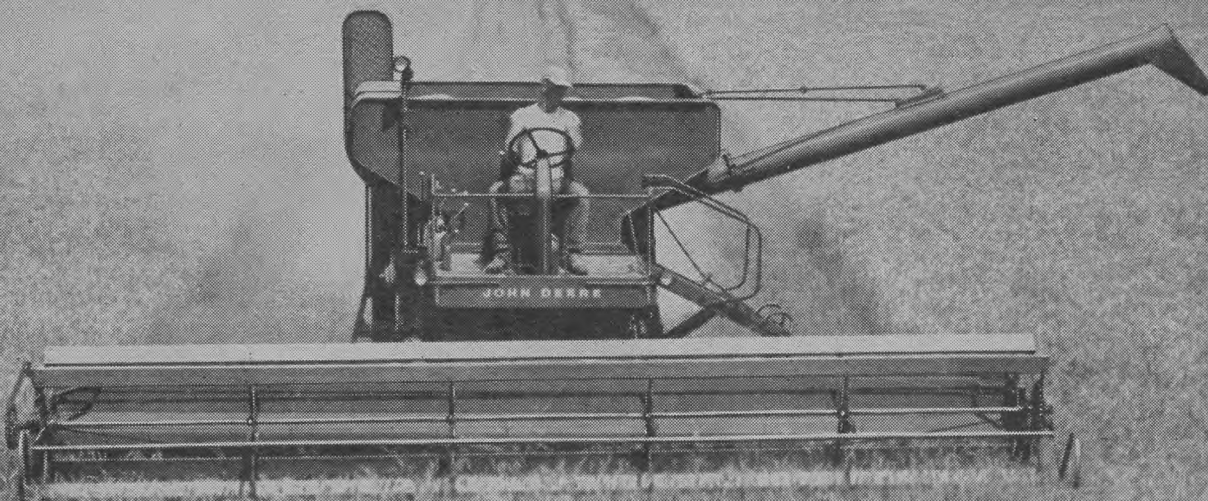
[Guide photos]

We figured a day's run
in loaves of bread
to prove a point*



It takes nearly a week for this bakery in Davenport, Iowa, to bake 247,000 loaves of bread. (One bushel of wheat averages 65 loaves.)

***A JOHN DEERE 105 COMBINE**
harvested 3,800 bushels of wheat...
or 247,000 "loaves" in 11 hours



Mr. Larson's 22-foot 105 taking the first "bite" out of the 75-acre field it harvested in 11 hours. Acres melt away fast with this kind of capacity.

Mr. Andrew E. Larson, Sr., of Garden City, Kansas, *alone* harvested enough wheat in 11 hours to keep a large bakery busy for nearly a week. That's one man, one 22-foot John Deere 105 Self-Propelled—**BIG CAPACITY!**

Whether your acreage calls for the tremendous capacity of the 22-foot 105 with 50-inch cylinder or one of the smaller John Deere Combines, you can honestly expect the same relative performance year after year.

You'll get clean, sheer cutting . . . aggressive threshing . . . thorough separation . . . and a fanning mill cleaning job. You'll harvest more acres, save more bushels, and finish sooner. See your John Deere dealer for details on the combine that's right for you. Ask about the Credit Plan. It makes ownership fast and easy.

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Whatever your acreage, regardless of the combination of combineable crops you grow, whether you harvest standing crops or windrow them—there's a John Deere Hi-Lo Self-Propelled for you. There are five models with platforms from 8 to 22 feet wide . . . rasp-bar cylinders from 24-5/8 inches to 50 inches.



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Distributors of Gov't Surplus, Westbourne, Man.



Cattle have access to large rack that holds 5 to 6 tons of bunched straw.

(Continued from page 26)

shelter, if the cattle need it. He also built a small shelter, but they never use it and are quite comfortable in winter as long as there's some snow.

Feeding is simple. Jason doesn't bale straw, but uses a buncher, picks it up behind the combine, and loads it with a Farmhand onto wheeled racks. These racks are hauled into the yards and the cattle help themselves. The largest of the racks holds between 5 and 6 tons of straw.

He has his grain processed by a mobile feed mill, operated by Gordon Harris of Yorkton. This hammers a grain and straw mixture, adds molasses, and dumps it straight into self-feeders. It costs \$6 to process feed to fill a 1 1/2-ton hopper. The starting ration for calves is two-thirds straw to one-third grain by bulk,

roughly 50-50 by weight. Eventually they go onto a 50-50 ration by bulk. Vitamin A is always added, and molasses to make the straw more palatable and avoid waste.

Jason tried rolling feed, and also used pellets, but found neither as economical as the hammered feed processed by the mobile mill. The saving in labor is considerable. One man can manage the feedlot.

In spite of the recent dry season, the Willis feedlot did not run short of feed last winter. Jason bought 18,000 bushels of grain salvaged from an elevator that burnt down at nearby Sturgis. He has seven quarter-sections and rented them out until recently, but is now about to farm them again. "It looks as though feed grain will be hard to get at a reasonable price," he says.

There is one pasture, which carried 400 head last spring with the help of the self-fed grain mixture. It also maintained 200 yearlings and 2-year-olds in the fall. The pasture is especially useful to accommodate the cattle while the yards are being cleaned out.

Health is very important in a profitable feedlot operation, and Jason Willis keeps penicillin and other drugs handy to deal with troubles promptly. He has used penicillin as preventive medicine for shipping fever, as well as for treating any outbreaks that occur. He looks the cattle over twice a day so that sickness can be caught in its early stages.

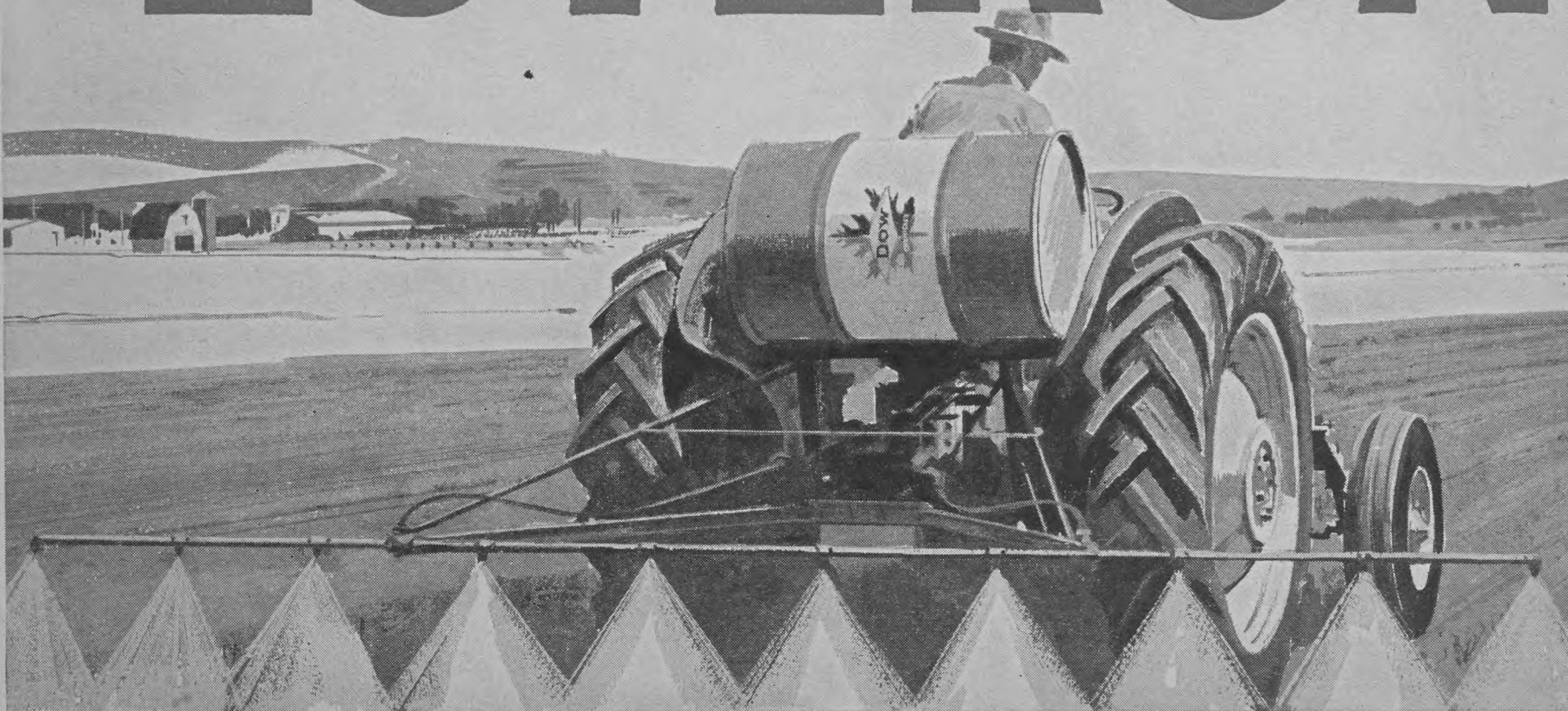
Always accustomed to having horses around, Jason keeps 14 riding horses and has started breeding Shetland ponies. His first crop of Shetland foals brought the total last year to 18 ponies. He aims to have about 50 mares, and is deliberately selecting breeding stock in a wide variety of colors and markings that will appeal to buyers. He's optimistic about the future for this kind of operation.—R.C.

Faster Pig Growth

SWINE fed antibiotics up to market weight generally do better than swine having rations without antibiotics. With antibiotics, they tend to gain more quickly and have improved feed efficiency.

In tests at the University of Manitoba, growth response to antibiotics was greater during the growing stage

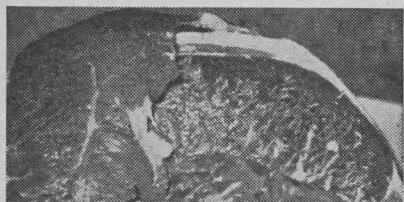
ESTERON



from 60 to 125 lb. than in the finishing period. But feed efficiency was greatest during the finishing stage. ✓

Artificial Marbling of Meat

MARBLING has long been associated with beef quality. Those intramuscular fat layers make the meat tender and juicy. But marbling has also been associated with animal age and fatness. This poses a problem for beef producers, who want neither a long feeding period nor a fatty carcass. The answer would appear to be a cheap, easy method of inducing artificial marbling.



Roast (r.) has been marbled artificially; steak (left) has been cut from the same piece before marbling.

This is done by injecting carcasses with a mixture of 65 per cent beef kidney fat and 35 per cent corn oil. Because beef tallow is stiff, the corn oil is added to make it easier to handle. The apparatus used is a fork-like implement with hollow tines. An electrically powered pump supplies the necessary pressure.—C.V.F. ✓



Dr. R. Durham, Texas, shows meat marbling with fork-like implement. [Guide photos]

What to Do About Cows That Go Down

THERE have been reports of "downer cows" in beef herds, meaning animals that get down and cannot get up again. Dr. J. G. O'Donoghue of the Alberta veterinary field service says there is little doubt that the condition is brought on by malnutrition.

"Downer cows" have invariably been fed on straw and very poor hay, with little or no grain. The stress of advanced pregnancy and calving appears to cause them to go down. Emergency treatment is very disappointing.

To prevent losses it is imperative to give cows enough protein, energy, minerals and vitamin A. Dr. L. W. McElroy of the University of Al-

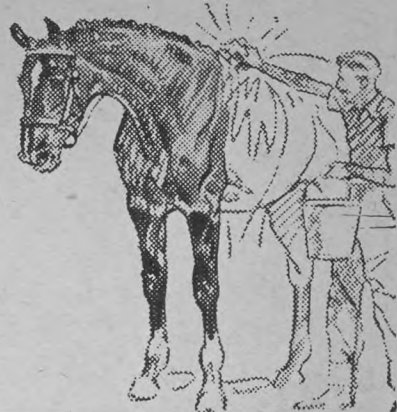
berta recommends that cows should be given 1 lb. of 30 per cent protein supplement with adequate vitamin A, and 5 or 6 lb. of grain per day, in addition to a mineral mixture rich in phosphorus. ✓

How to Beat Pulpy Kidney

PULPY kidney disease, unfortunately, tends to hit the best-looking lambs in the flock. These are usually the ones that have the ewe's milk all to themselves and are likely to overload their stomachs, says Dr. V. E. Senior, Saskatchewan's provincial veterinarian. Pulpy kidney rarely strikes twins and triplets, which have to share the milk.

The result of this overloading is sluggish movement in the intestines, and the tract becomes a hotbed of the organism known as clostridium perfringens. The disease acts so quickly that lambs are found dead in the majority of cases. If they are seen alive, they are listless, walk with a staggering gait, and tend to go into convulsions. A lamb will fall on its side and paddle with its feet. Death soon follows in spite of treatments.

Dr. Senior says that you can't do much good by vaccinating a lamb under 2 months, but it is possible to vaccinate the mother, who will transmit the protective antibodies to the lamb through her milk. The disease can be prevented by management that cuts down production of the ewe's milk. It appears that ewes with nursing lambs should not be put on a fresh spring growth of alfalfa. ✓



How to take better care of your horse—3 ways!

For farm, ranch or pleasure horse—no liniment made can touch the all-round good job that Absorbine does for you. Used directly on swollen tendons and tender areas, it draws the soreness out. Used as a wash after a workout, Absorbine helps horses cool out and keep sound and fit.

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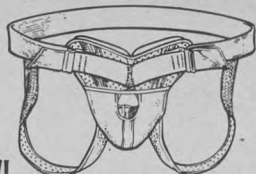


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LIVESTOCK

Beet Pulp In Pellets

LONG used in dairy cattle feed in the United States, dried molasses beet pulp is becoming popular here as a bulk additive for steer fattening rations. The main advantage to pulp is that it is low in roughage, having a fiber content of about 16 per cent as compared to 28-31 per cent for good alfalfa hay. It supplies enough bulk to keep digestive disturbances to a minimum, yet still contributes high energy to the ration.

Dried molasses beet pulp is made by drying a combination of beet

molasses and wet beet pulp—both by-products of the sugar beet industry. Sold in paper sacks, this product has been widely fed in areas close to sugar beet factories. It is palatable, slightly laxative, and keeps well in storage.

There is one drawback, however. Beet pulp is very bulky to store and handle. Because of this bulk, it wouldn't be profitable to ship the feed any distance. To overcome this, Canadian Sugar Factories Ltd. installed a pelleting mill at their Taber, Alta., plant to pellet a portion of their 1961 production. Since then, demand for the one-quarter inch beet pulp pellets has been so high that another machine has now been installed.

Beet pellets have the same chemical constitution as loose pulp, but the weight per bushel is two and a half times greater. Pellets can be hauled in heavier loads, stored in less space, and augered as conveniently as grain. When fed to cattle, the pellets absorb moisture rapidly in the rumen and expand to provide the bulk necessary for efficient rumen digestion. There is also a beneficial increase in rumen bacterial activity.

AT the sugar factory's research farm at Taber, 30 Hereford steers (which had wintered there) were put on a feeding test with the pellets. After an initial "warm-up" period of heavy pellet feeding, the steers were divided into two groups of 15 and fed for 70 days. One group was given a ration containing 15 per cent pellets and the other a ration with 25 per cent pellets. Both groups were fed 16 lb. of grain per head per day for 22 days, 18 lb. for 5 days, and then 23.3 lb. for the remainder of the period. Any feed over 5 lb. left in the trough was re-weighed and included as part of the next feeding. Alfalfa hay was given at the rate of 1 lb. per head per day. The animals were also allowed free choice of a mixture containing salt, minerals and vitamin A.

A study of daily gains of the two groups shows that the animals receiving a 15 per cent pellet ration consistently outgained those receiving 25 per cent by an average of 0.35 lb. per day. This advantage was accompanied by better feed conversion at lower cost. The first group (15 per cent) gained a total of 4,187 lb. on 23,018 lb. of feed, as compared to 3,943 lb. of gain on 23,389 lb. of feed. Therefore, the group on the lower pellet ration produced 244 extra lb. of gain for 371 lb. less total feed.

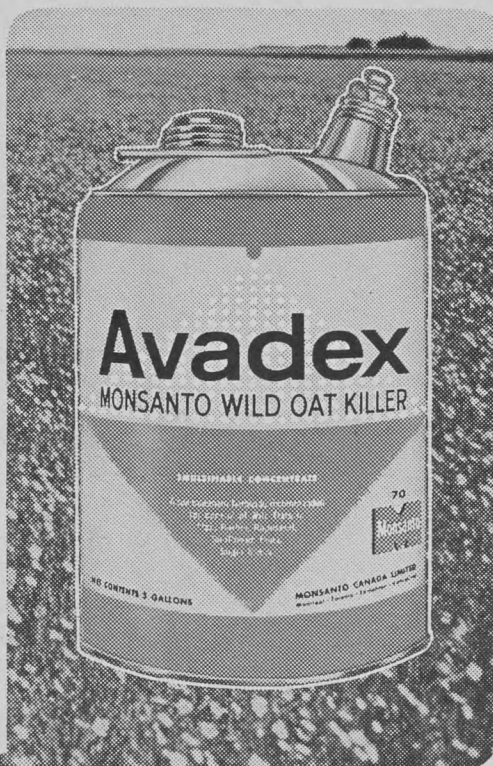
However, the gains and feed conversion in both lots were considered very satisfactory. When the animals were slaughtered, the steers on the 15 per cent ration dressed out at 57.9 per cent and the others at 57.0 per cent. In both cases, 14 steers graded "choice" and one graded "good."

"The pellets were found to mix readily with rolled barley and didn't separate unduly when augered into the feed trough," reports Dr. F. H. Peto, director of agricultural research for the company. "They were eaten with relish by the steers and undoubtedly contributed to the palatability of the rations tested."—C.V.F.

"Control of
wild oats gave me
a substantial
increase in yield.
It paid off double."



reports I. Peters, Fork River, Man.
(Treated 195 acres of flax.)



Avadex soil treatment herbicide spells death to wild oats and added dollars for farmers. Like I. Peters of Fork River, Man., farmers in each prairie province are spraying Avadex to kill wild oats as they germinate. With Avadex, there's a long application period: Monsanto's wild oat killer can be applied as much as four weeks *before* seeding and up to five days *after* seeding. There is no critical timing. Cleaner fields, earlier seeding, long-lasting control, higher yields, and increased profits—these are the benefits reported by Canadian farmers who used Avadex.

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Host to '61 Plowing Match wins an extra 25% power for his tractor...

130,000 spectators who watched the '61 Ontario Plowman's Association Match on Horace Knight's farm would probably be as surprised as he was at this astonishing fact: new Champion Spark Plugs added over 25% more to his tractor's power!



Even though Horace Knight is a lifetime veteran in the farming industry, he was completely taken by surprise at some unexpected facts revealed at a recent "Dynamometer Clinic" held at the Alton-Hadley Massey-Ferguson Dealership in Belleville, Ontario. With several other local farmers, Mr. Knight brought his Farmall Super C Tractor in for power and economy tests run on an A and W dynamometer and special fuel-flow meters. First with the old plugs—then with new Champions.

The results amazed even the most experienced farmers. Nearly all tractors tested showed significant savings in fuel—and big improvements in power! Horace Knight's Farmall actually delivered over 25% more horsepower just with four new Champions! When confronted with actual proof of this

power recovery, Horace Knight said "Well I've come up against some surprises. But this sure beats 'em all. I never figured that new spark plugs could make such a difference to my tractor's operation. And I never figured that I was losing so much power and money. Now I know how much difference new plugs can make I'm going to change them regularly. Farming is a business . . . and anything that saves me money is good business."

Why was Horace Knight so surprised by the improvement made to his tractor's performance with new Champions? Because he relied on his ears to tell him when his spark plugs were acting up. He listened to his engine, and if it sounded good, he figured the plugs must be good, too. Horace Knight didn't know that borderline spark plugs can rob power and steal gas without noticeable

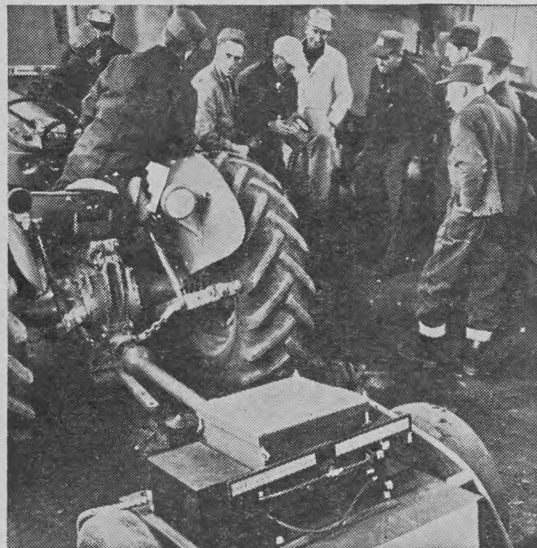
misfiring or engine shake. Like most other farmers present at his farm during the big International Plowing Match held there in '61, he was unaware that borderline spark plugs could run away with so much cold, hard cash.

How long since you changed *your* tractor's spark plugs? 'Way back in '61 at harvest time—or maybe even before, during spring planting? If your plugs are older than 250 hours then take a good, hard look at the experience of Horace Knight.

His old spark plugs were robbing him of time and money—because they were borderline. In fact, every time he switched on his tractor, he was literally *pouring money down the drain!* Make sure this waste doesn't strike at you 'behind your back'.



Dynamometer expert Art Warsaw shows Horace Knight the results of fuel-flow Test No. 10: a saving of over 11% in gas consumption just with new Champions!



Belleville farmers gather around to see for themselves how in test after test, new Champions made money-saving improvements in power and gas consumption.

**Protect your pocketbook—
save gas, time and money.
Install new Champions now
and every 250 hours.**



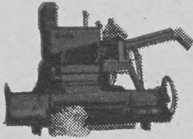
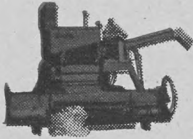
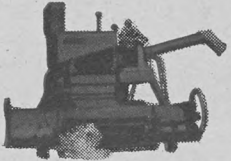
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Bill Loose, Vulcan, Alberta

Bill Loose has 7,000 acres in wheat, flax, oats and barley. He also carries about 1,400 hogs the year 'round and feeds 300-400 head of cattle over the winter. In addition to his three CASE Combines, Bill owns three CASE 930 Diesel Tractors. With their big 6-cylinder 83 HP engines, they give him the extra lugging power he needs to handle the bigger implements that cut tillage costs.

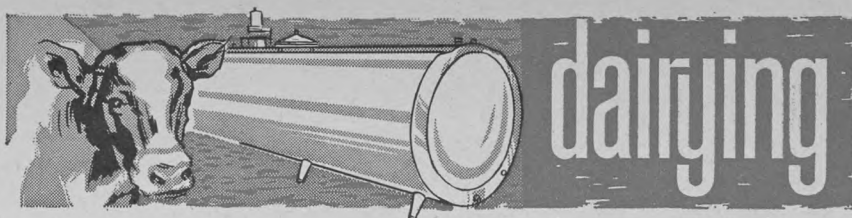
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"We changed to the CASE 1000 to get that 25 to 30% extra capacity. With 7,000 acres to take off we need it. In peak periods our three CASE 1000's go steady twelve hours a day averaging  200 acres in 30 bushel wheat. With a pace like this we've  cut days from previous harvest schedules...and CASE has added extra bushels to our take from every acre! The time we save often means the difference between beating the weather and losing the crop. Yes, out West  we need big capacity...we need speed...we need reliability in the field! We get all three...and more with CASE king size power and fuel economy!"

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men who judge combines on performance,
are making the move to the*

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Save Space and Milking Time

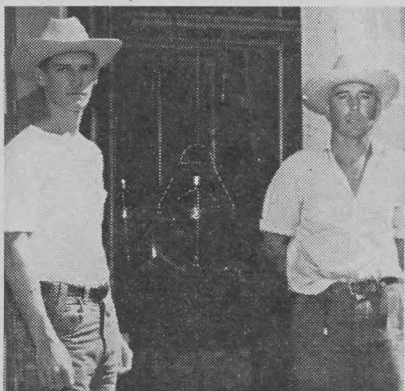
WHEN Jock Hurford put in his 12-place, herringbone-style, milking parlor he wanted to save both space and time. A conventional parlor would mean either reducing the number of stalls, or



Stalls are of the herringbone type, six each side of the milking parlor.

increasing the size of the building. But, if Jock cut the number of stalls in half, he'd double his milking time. Looking ahead to the day when he'd expand his present 40-cow milking herd to 70 or 80, Jock decided he couldn't afford extra time or construction that would add to the unit production costs of his operation. The only answer was a parlor which combined compactness and high capacity.

"One thing to remember when you're putting in a herringbone parlor is to build the stalls so your animals will fit in snugly," he said. "We ran into a bit of trouble here



Jock Hurford and son Don, who helps on the farm, outside the dairy barn.

because our herd is half Holstein and half Jersey. A stall that will take a Holstein gives a Jersey too much room. She can shift around when you're milking. It's best to have your animals all one size."

Jock Hurford farms in partnership with his father near Courtenay, Vancouver Island. Their place, called

"Haven Farm," consists of 230 acres, about 180 of which have been cleared for cultivation. The Hurfords produce their own hay and silage, and some grain. In addition to this, they grow 10 to 15 acres of commercial potatoes.

Asked about the market situation for fluid milk in their valley, Jock had this to say: "We're not producing a big surplus like they are over on the Mainland (Lower Fraser Valley) but we're headed that way. New equipment like we've installed here enables us to produce more milk with less labor. But you have to do that to make your farm pay these days."—C.V.F. ✓

Can Cows Pay For More Grain?

WOULD it pay to feed milking cows much larger quantities of grain than were previously recommended? Some claim that cows with high-producing ability can convert grain into milk, economically, up to 40 or 50 lb. of grain per day. Dr. J. B. Stone of the Ontario Agricultural College feels that the percentage of cows that can do this is not too great in most farm situations.

Dr. Stone is testing three groups of cows. One group is fed forage to the extent of the appetite, and 1 lb. of grain for about each 5 lb. of milk. The second group is fed forage ad lib. also, plus 1 lb. of grain for each 3 lb. of milk. The third group receives 5 lb. of hay, 25 lb. of silage, and all the grain they will eat.

A home trial can be made, says Dr. Stone, on the following lines:

- Test with cows having the highest producing ability.
- Test it on cows which are early in their lactation (at least before 100 days from calving).
- Adjust the protein content of the grain ration to balance the kind of roughages being fed.
- Then, increase the grain allowance 2 lb. at a time and continue this as long as the cow responds by increasing her milk production sufficiently to pay for the extra feed. For example, a dairy ration at \$70 per ton and milk at \$3.50 per cwt. would mean that production would have to increase at the same rate as the extra feed allowed. ✓

Cows with Sore Teats

IF there are sore teats, bathe them just before milking time in a hot solution of Epsom salts or boracic acid. Dr. Howard Neely of the Ontario Veterinary College says this treatment will soften teats, increase circulation and deaden pain. For best results, bathe sore teats for 10 to 20 minutes with as hot a solution as the cow can stand. ✓

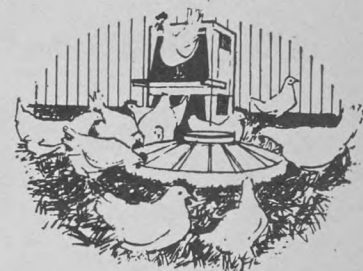


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POULTRY

Care of Poultry Manure

POULTRY manure can lose its nitrogen quite easily. The Ontario Agricultural College points out that the odor of ammonia gas in the poultry house is a most evident sign of this loss, which is related to temperature. In a house at 48° to 75°, untreated droppings can lose 40 per cent of the nitrogen — a cold building can cut the loss in half.

If poultry manure stays wet or heats, the nitrogen loss may be as high as 75 per cent. There will be loss of organic matter too, but no loss of phosphate or potash unless the manure is exposed to rain.

What can be done about nitrogen losses? Here's what OAC suggests:

- Keep droppings dry under roosts. Maintain 6 inches or more of fine, dry litter and apply superphosphate whenever droppings are damp or ammonia odor is noticeable. The rate is 100 lb. of superphosphate per ton of fresh litter.

- A mixed fertilizer like 0-12-24, applied to droppings, will make a complete fertilizer for many crops. But potash can be toxic to poultry, so don't use 0-12-24 unless roosts are screened to prevent birds from eating it.

- The drying action of hydrated lime will cut nitrogen losses. Use it while droppings are fresh or the lime will tend to increase nitrogen losses. Lime not only reduces the odor of manure, but helps to kill bacteria which cause diseases like pul-lorum, paratyphoid, fowl cholera and fowl typhoid. It also reduces the number of flies and maggots. Use 100 lb. of hydrated lime mixed thoroughly with 1 ton of manure, or 200 lb. per ton if scattered over droppings daily. This amounts to 1½ lb.

of lime per day for droppings under the roosts of 100 hens.

You can reckon that 1 ton of broiler manure (fresh droppings plus litter) equals about 300 lb. of 10-10-10 commercial fertilizer. One ton of fresh hen manure is equal to about 300 lb. of 10-10-5 fertilizer. ✓

Find the Bird Behind the Trademark

ARE you bewildered by the "trademark" strains of poultry that are being sold these days? A sound way to find out which is best for you is to look at results of random sample tests, which can be obtained from provincial departments of agriculture.

The purpose of the tests, says Dr. J. H. Strain of the Brandon Experimental Farm, Man., is to evaluate commercial and crossbred strains that are offered for sale. But he warns that there should be some care in interpreting results, since most tests are conducted under better than average management. Here are four basic rules for using random sample tests:

1. Make comparisons only between strains in the same tests.

2. Ignore minor differences, which may be due to sampling.

3. Look out for a strain that is consistently in the upper part of several tests. It is superior to a strain that is extremely good in one test and poor in another.

4. Place the greatest emphasis on factors that are most important to net income. For instance, if you have a special market for large size eggs, select the strain on that basis.

One other point: you can test several strains under your own conditions to make a final decision. ✓

How to Maintain Range Shelters



Before pullets are put on range, paint roosts with creosote or tar-base disinfectant. Roosts in this open range shelter should be sprayed twice each summer. Birds can be put in immediately after spraying. Do not put birds into colony houses with creosote-treated roofs until 3 weeks later.

[OAC photo]

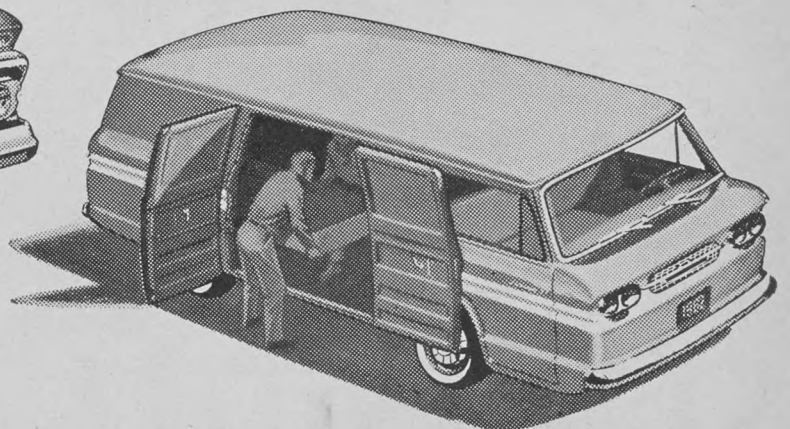
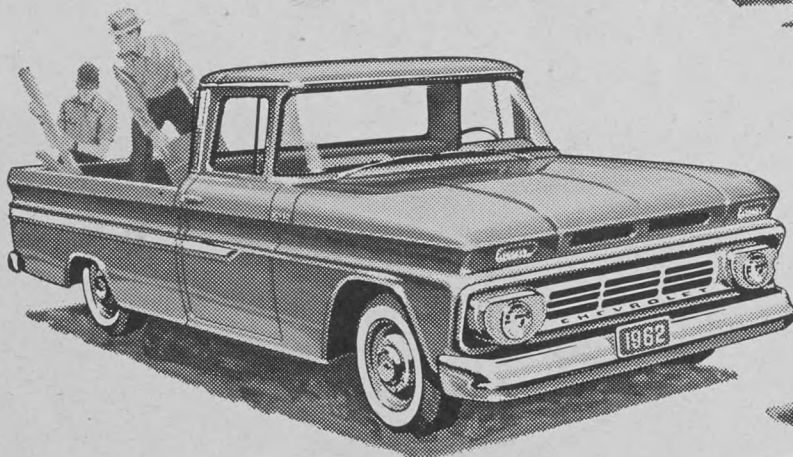
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POULTRY

Debeak and Manage Well

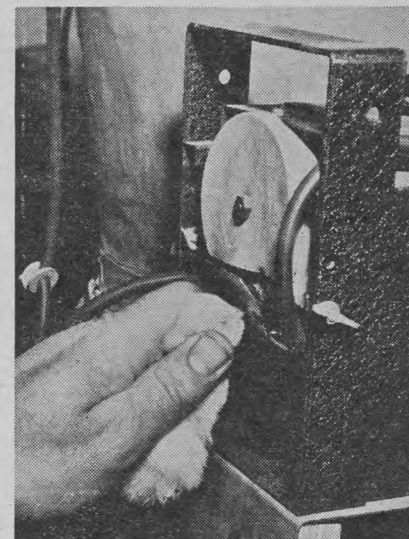
CANNIBALISM usually can be prevented by debeaking chickens, unless flock management is faulty, says G. R. Milne, Alberta's poultry supervisor. If birds are on wire floors or in twin and multiple cages, it's probably best to debeak before putting them into laying quarters, but it is not usually necessary at this stage for deep-litter flocks.

Debeaking entails removing about one-third of the upper beak and sometimes the tip of the lower one, taking care not to cut back the beak too far.

Be careful, also, not to handle chickens roughly when catching them. Debeaking can be done at any stage of the bird's life. The beak will grow again but birds may have lost the habit of picking one another by then.

Debeaking will not be a complete remedy for cannibalism if management is poor. Check the amount of feeding space per bird, the number and location of drinking points and nest boxes. Keep chickens free of lice and other parasites. See that the house is well ventilated. ✓

Don't Delay Debeaking



Buy debeaked chicks, or debeak them at the start. They begin picking as new feathers sprout on the third or fourth day. A water-cooled debeaker will not sear the head of the chick. [OAC photo]

Equip for the extra profits of CLEAN FARMING!

Let your mind's eye rove over your farm as it will look during the next few weeks and months. Is it actually as **CLEAN** as it could be? Will field crops be free of insects or disease? Will fields be free of weeds? Will flies or grubs bother the cattle, lice infest the hogs? Will floors be free of

dirt that harbors germs? If there's room for improvement over last year, see how Hudson can help you in your *clean-up program*. Look over the farm sprayers and dusters on this page. Read how the right equipment can help you produce more crops, meat and milk—make *extra profits*.



1. Peerless* Power Sprayers. Here's 5 or 10 gpm at 400 lb. pressure to clean up buildings—to cut dirt from floors; power-blast pens, stalls and equipment; drive spray into hides for grub control. Here's low-pressure, low-volume for all field clean-up work—weed spraying, and insect control. Here's mechanical agitation and positive piston pumps that easily handle even tough materials like whitewash. And here are top features like steel tanks with Endurall* bonded or stainless steel liner to resist corrosion and rust, pumps with Imperva* cylinder sleeves (only a diamond is harder), super-tough Endurall valves, liquid level gauges on tanks. Sizes from 50 to 300 gals.; on wheels or on skids for trailer mounting. Also Matador® with power-jet agitation, 15 to 100 gal., 3 gpm., 250 lb. pressure.

2. Suburban*, Comando®. Compact—only 21" wide—squeeze in almost anywhere, yet pack a high-pressure punch. Right at home in poultry and hog houses, dairy barn, in the garden.

3. Trombone® Sprayer. Drop hose in a bucket of spray, grasp handy gun grips, shoot 25' stream or close-up fine spray.

4. Tractor Power Take-Off Sprayers. Same rugged, high-pressure all-purpose pumps as on Peerless Power Sprayers. Full line of accessories—trailers, tanks, booms, guns, Broad-spray*.

5. Hudson "928" Mist Sprayer and Duster. A coming tool for the farm. Only 35 lbs., yet packs a powerful punch. Handles either liquid concentrate or powder. Tornado-like discharge.

6. Compression Sprayers. The most-used sprayers on farms because they do almost anything—spray livestock, buildings, equipment, gardens, lawns, weed killers in fields. Charge to spraying pressure in as few as 10 strokes. Sizes from 1½ to 4 gals.

7. Hydra-Guns®. Spray a measured amount on each stroke... ideal for spraying dairy cattle. Dozens of other uses.

8. Admiral* Duster. Quick, sure, easy way to apply dust pesticides on livestock, in poultry houses, in gardens.

Proper Ration Will Save Money

BEWARE of the saying, "If a little is good, a lot more is better," warns J. H. Strain of the Brandon Experimental Farm, Man. He says that there is no justification for many producers feeling that this or that nutrient or drug is not present in the feed in sufficient quantities to satisfy the needs of their flocks. As a result, one or more of the numerous feed supplements or medicants is often used indiscriminately in the false belief that this is playing safe.

While it is true that most of the additives are harmless, and some are beneficial under certain circumstances, others may produce damage that is not readily apparent, says Dr. Strain. But, equally important, additives add to the cost of production. Nutrients, particularly in excess of the birds' needs, are usually costly.

He advises that there is no substitute for a high-quality, properly balanced ration designed for a specific use, coupled with sound management. Producers should resist "the more the better" policy unless a complete diagnosis of the flock's conditions justifies it. ✓

Grit Saver

HERE'S a way to save grit if your hens use hanging feeders. Toss a handful or two of grit in with the feed when filling the feeders. Hens tend to waste grit when unlimited amounts are available, says Prof. John Walker of OAC. ✓

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For more, turn the page



Chas. Bombardier

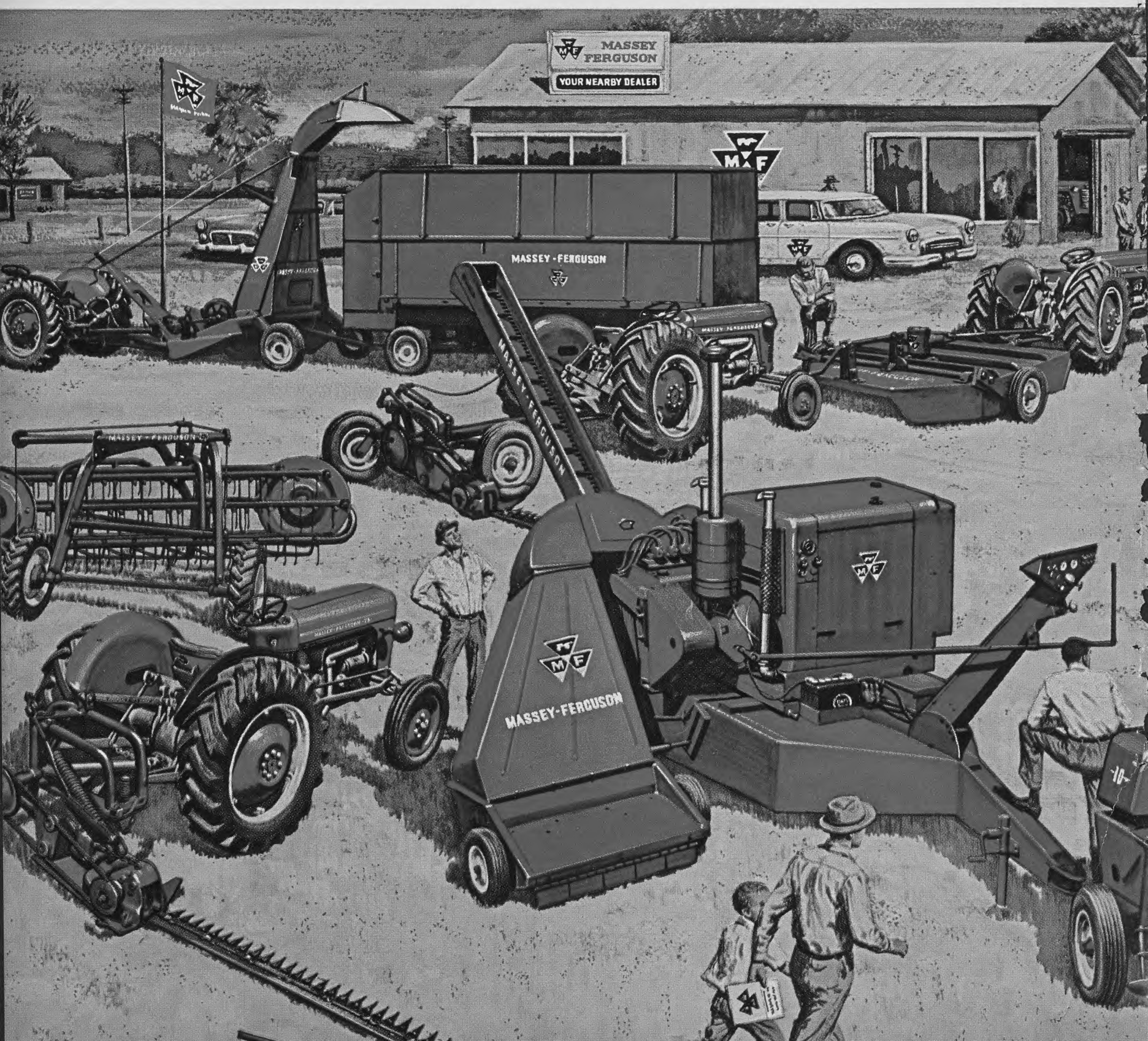
Below, you see the best reasons yet why your Massey-Ferguson Dealer's store need be your only stop when you shop for hay tools this Spring. Take a look at the wider-than-ever choice he now offers you!

Notice first another Massey-Ferguson "first": that big machine just to the left of the famous MF 10 Baler down front. It's 1962's biggest hay-making news: the revolutionary new Massey-Ferguson 48 Hay Packer. In the field and on-the-go, it compresses hay into small, bite-size hay wafers . . . the new, modern form of "packaged" hay that marks a giant step forward toward a *fully automated* system of hay harvesting, handling and feeding. Keep the new MF 48 Hay Packer in mind. In many areas it's going to do for hay handling what the Massey-Ferguson pioneered self-propelled combine has

done to save manpower in grain harvesting—and more! **Need a new mower?** Your M-F Dealer has the most advanced mowers in the business! The famous whisper-quiet, no-pitman MF 31 Dyna-Balance Mower you can rear-mount to your tractor in less than 60 seconds. The minute-mount MF 32 with improved pitman drive. The side-mounted MF 135 Dyna-Balance Mower that's ideal for roadside work. Or pull-type mowers—the pitmanless MF 51 Dyna-Balance Mower . . . or the low-cost MF 52 with a new, improved pitman drive. All with features that save you work and time!

How about a forage harvester? The versatile flail-type MF Super 60 is on the go the year 'round on dozens of jobs. It cuts grass, shreds stalks, chops green silage, mulches stubble. And easily converts to hay cutter, conditioner

And **NOW** it's *MASSEY-FERGUSON*



and windrower; or to a row crop chopper, or feed grinder! **M-F rakes** are world famous! Massey-Ferguson pioneered the first offset reel side rakes, and engineers them to *stay* the best—speedy on the job, yet gentle with the hay. They move the hay only half the distance, to save the protein-rich leaves. Shop them all: the 3-point-hitch mounted models with PTO drive, the 7-ft. MF 20 and 8-ft. MF 25 . . . and the pull-type 8-ft. MF 36. All with exclusive 6-bar reel, or with low-cost 4- and 5-bar reels.

Don't miss the balers . . . the family farm size MF No. 3 and the big-capacity MF 10. These are the *only* balers that need no daily greasing . . . save you hours and all the mess!

Notice the heavy-duty Rotary Cutters . . . five models with dozens of uses around the farm. There's the 60-in. cut MF 60,

mounted or pull-type . . . the 66-in. cut MF 65, also mounted or pull-type . . . and the giant pull-type MF 84 with 84-in. cut that's sized and built to take the toughest materials!

Wagons too—the best you can buy! Take the Massey-Ferguson PTO Self-Unloading Wagons. You get: extra big 405-cu.-ft. level load capacity; extra heavy duty, all steel construction; extra fast PTO drive unloading, with variable conveyer speed. Choose from two models: the MF 51 BF Bunk Feeder Wagon with PTO side unloading; or the MF 51B Forage Wagon with PTO rear unloading and automatic end gate. And the MF all purpose, all steel Farm Wagons—the 4-ton MF No. 5 and the 5-ton MF No. 6.

Visit your MF Dealer! See first hand why Massey-Ferguson is way out front in Hay Tools this year.

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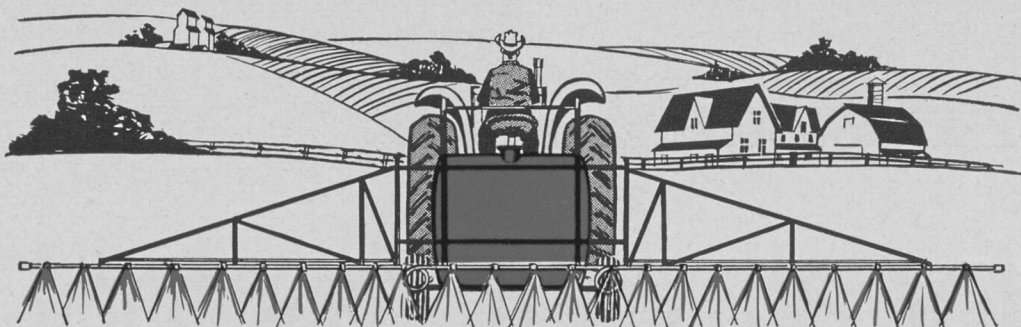
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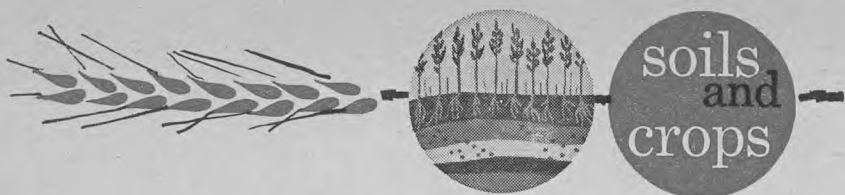
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IN THE SECOND HALF OF A CENTURY OF SERVICE TO THE FARMERS OF THE WEST



Waldo Kliner (right) and his father standing in alfalfa beside ag. rep. Dick Heard, who had helped them in planning the drainage for the field.

Sawmill Farmer Showed That Patience Pays

THERE are two features of special interest about Waldo Kliner's farm — the long, hard road that went into the making of it, and the readiness to try something new.

Waldo's father came from Poland and settled in the Fort Frances district of northwest Ontario. He became a "sawmill farmer," which meant that for 15 years he rode the 20-odd miles to Fort Frances on his bicycle every day to work at the mill, and spent his spare time clearing land. It took him 25 years to clear 300 acres, but it was worth it. The native bluegrass and clovers grew in and made wonderful pasture, and still do.

When World War II came, the farm took two big steps forward. A lot of people moved away to well-paid war jobs, and land was going cheap, with the result that Mr. Kliner senior bought four quarters in one block. At the same time, Waldo served overseas and sent money to his sisters to spend as they chose. One of them chose to buy sheep.

The first sheep on the Kliner place were scrub Oxford-Shropshire ewes. Waldo returned and was able to improve them until they were mostly Oxfords. He bred these to Suffolk rams and got some good crossbred ewes for his breeding flock. These are becoming mainly Suffolk, with open face and bare legs, and he hopes to breed them eventually to a Shropshire or Oxford ram. His rams are Suffolk and North Country Cheviot at present and the Suffolk-Cheviot cross has produced some good market lambs.

There's a big 144 ft. by 56 ft. sheep barn, built by Waldo for 200 ewes housed in pens on both sides. The central section is used for hay and straw storage, and either can be pitched easily into the pens.

The pastures are still mostly native and keep growing so long as they are kept grazed and clipped, and are given a dose of manure sometimes. They are well fenced, but even so there's a "wolf tax" that takes up to a dozen lambs some years, and often less. Any losses are unwelcome, but



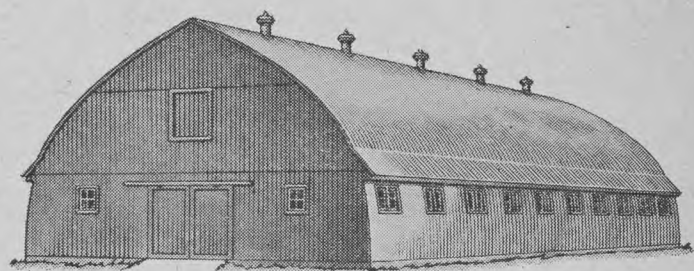
Some of the Kliners' ewes and lambs find shade in one of the native pastures, which has yielded bluegrass and clovers without any cultivation.

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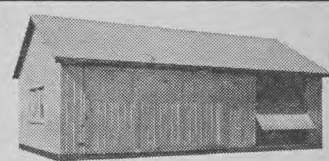
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SOILS AND CROPS

they have not been too severe for a large flock.

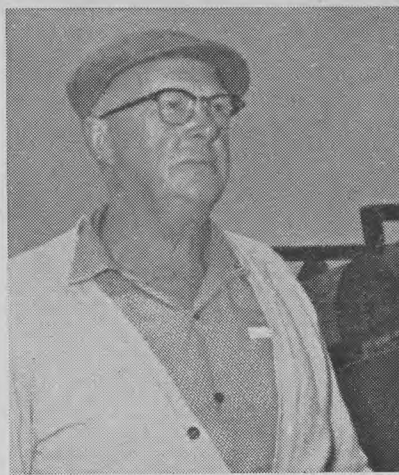
For hay, the Kliners use rhizoma alfalfa with grasses. Some rhizoma has been down for 8 years and still produces quite well. They tried birdsfoot trefoil, but Mr. Kliner senior calls it a "sissy." It has been crowded out easily by native grass and clover.

Other tests are being made with their 40 Holsteins, which they have crossed with Charolais for beef production, but the results are not clear yet. Waldo has also planted 9,000 spruce on neighboring brush land and is hoping for long-term benefits. The idea of tree farming appeals to him because it is mainly a winter job, cutting and hauling the timber, and leaving the summer free.

Mr. Kliner senior has another set of experiments around the farm home with apple trees and roses. He learned to graft from his father in Poland and still takes a delight in trying new ways to produce hardy stock, even if the results have not been very striking.

He has helped Waldo to break up native sod with a heavy cultivator and harrows to avoid turning the topsoil under, where it would turn sour. It seems to be working, although it is slow and there are plenty of rocks to contend with. But then, experiments and patience are nothing new to the Kliners.—R.C. V

More Tobacco
For Maritimes



[Guide photos]
Potato grower Harold Rand tried tobacco and says it is more profitable.

OUTLOOK for the infant tobacco-growing industry in the Maritime Provinces becomes brighter every year. New Brunswick's first crop of commercial proportions was harvested last fall from a demonstration farm in Kent County. It came through despite a late spring, lack of rainfall in August, and a September storm. A 15,000-lb. crop was harvested.

These results were good enough to convince 16 farmers, within a 15-mile radius of the area, to make plans to grow 6 acres each this year.

The industry has achieved an even

stronger base on Prince Edward Island. Eight different farms were involved in the 84 acres of crop that were grown there last year. They harvested 90,000 lb. of leaf.

Nova Scotia growers have caught the excitement of growing tobacco, too. John Mahoney, tobacco specialist of the department of agriculture, reports that 65 acres were grown in his province last year—20 by government and the rest by 5 different growers.

Although spring seeding was delayed when the plants were not ready in time and, as a result, a small part of the crop got frosted before harvesting was completed, most growers were still pleased with their efforts. Total yield in the province was about 66,000 lb.

Harold Rand, a beef man and potato grower at Canning, took his first fling at tobacco last year. He built a kiln, grew 7 acres of the crop, and harvested 1,800 lb. per acre of good quality tobacco.

It should be worth over 50 cents per lb., he calculated last fall. Then he predicted to this reporter, "Tobacco is here to stay in the Annapolis Valley. I've got 50 acres suitable for tobacco, and that crop will pay better than the potatoes which I now grow."

Mrs. Rand, with a happy word for the tobacco too, said, "I've already got a new coat picked out on the basis of the crop."

Rand's neighbor, Vic Kinsman, is another convert to tobacco. Kinsman

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NEW FARMHAND SYSTEM handles bales in "packages of eight"... no hand labor, no extra help needed. And fast?... you can load bales in the field, haul them a mile or so, stack them perfectly, and return for the next load... all in about the time it takes to bale the same amount of hay.

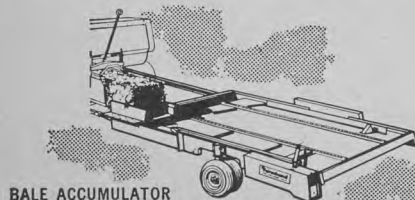
To get in on the many advantages this new System offers, you need three pieces of special Farmhand equipment... Bale Accumulator, hydraulic Bale Fork for Farmhand F-10 or F-11 Loader, and Bale Wagon. All are designed and built to give years of trouble-free, labor-free bale handling.



ACCUMULATED AUTOMATICALLY—The Bale Accumulator takes bales right from baler and arranges them into 2-bale rows automatically. Hydraulic Pushover Bar moves each 2-bale row across platform until eight bales have been accumulated. Operation is automatic as baler moves along.

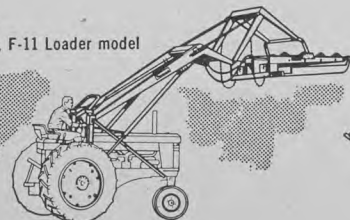


"PACKAGE OF EIGHT" is eased off the rear of the Accumulator by a chain and slat push-off as you move along. Discharge is automatic, beginning when eighth bale leaves baler chute. Bales are left on ground in tight, uniform "package" ready for fast pick-up.

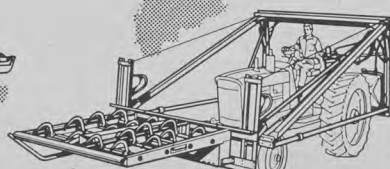


BALE ACCUMULATOR

BALE FORK
Self-leveling, F-11 Loader model

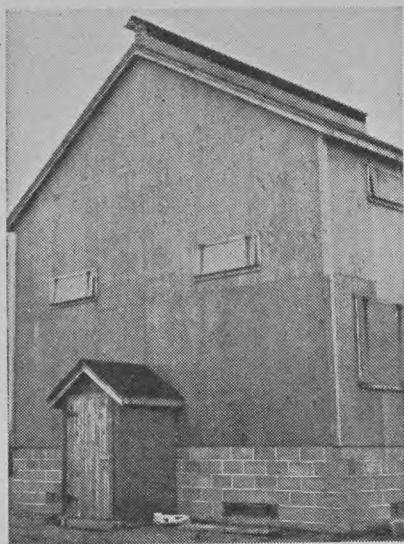


BALE FORK
F-10 Loader model



BALE WAGON*
120 & 160-bale sizes
*Bed Kit includes hardware only





Kiln for Harold Rand's tobacco crop.

is a tireless worker with enough enterprises under way to keep him fully occupied without turning to something as time-consuming as tobacco. He grows a big acreage of potatoes every year, and he has one of the province's biggest hog-feeding enterprises as well. He feeds steers every winter too. But he built a kiln last year and grew 7 acres of the golden-leafed crop.

And with his first harvest now behind him, he is toying with alternative crops to be grown this year.

"Maybe," he mused, "I'll put up a greenhouse to grow my own seedlings and make a big jump—going up to over 20 acres of tobacco."

Tobacco specialist Mahoney bases his own optimism for the industry on that kind of feeling from growers. He believes that acreage will double this year, and redouble again next year.—D.R.B. V

Cure for Nosema Disease

FIFTY-FOUR per cent of packaged honey bees imported into Canada were infected with nosema disease, and 60 per cent of queen bees were contaminated, according to a survey by Dr. J. C. M. L'Arrivee of the Brandon Experimental Farm, Man.

The disease can be controlled, he says. Nosema is caused by a parasite which invades the digestive tract of the adult honey bee. Infected bees are less efficient honey gatherers, and they die sooner than healthy bees. When the queen is diseased, her egg-laying capacity drops and she may be superseded at an early date. This results in a weak and unproductive colony.

Nosema is controlled by feeding the colony a syrup containing fumagillin. This antibiotic at recommended doses prevents further infection of young bees. Two treatments should be given at bi-weekly intervals shortly after package bees are installed. The cost of the antibiotic for a colony equals a pound of honey per treatment. V

Cutworm Forecast

CUTWORMS are expected to be busy again this year. M. E. Taylor of the Saskatoon Research Station says that severe infestations are likely in the same areas as last year—south of the CPR mainline, from Regina to Gull Lake including Weyburn, Assiniboia, Shaunavon, and Eastend districts; the Rosetown, Kindersley and Alsask areas; Kerrobert, Reward, and Macklin; Saskatoon, Langham, Straun and Perdue; Colonsay, Watrous, and Simpson.

Other districts of south, west and central Saskatchewan can look for an increase in cutworms, but infestations should be light and spotty.

Where control is necessary, spray with endrin at 4 ounces, dieldrin at 6, or chlordane at 24 (active ingredient per acre).

Cutworm eggs hatch soon after the snow has gone. By the time the crops are seeded and beginning to emerge, cutworms are usually about ½ in. long. If you see cutworms, or signs of them, prepare to spray immediately. The first signs are holes and notches chewed in leaves. Later, plants are cut off at the surface or below the soil level. One cutworm per square foot can destroy a crop completely.

If soil is dry, cutworms destroy more plants than if it is moist. V

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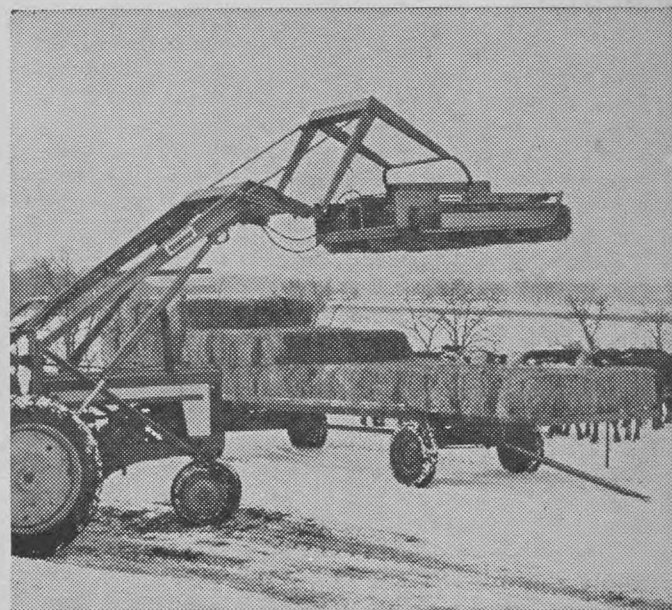
with no hand labor!



HYDRAULIC BALE FORK attachment for Farmhand Loaders quickly and easily picks up the entire 8-pack. 16 hydraulically-powered steel hooks grasp bales securely. Fork mounts on all Farmhand Heavy Duty and F-10 Loaders, with 2 models for the F-11 Loader, with and without power tilt.



LOAD SPECIAL BALE WAGON, eight bales at a time, with no hand labor. Haul loads of 120-160 bales to stacking area. You'll build tighter, more stable stacks, up to 14 tiers high, because powerful Bale Fork compacts each 8-bale package and applies pressure as it is stacked.



FIELD TO FEEDLOT with no hand labor. Bales can be taken out of stack, loaded on Bale Wagon, carried to feeding racks or dropped into the feedlot. It's all done mechanically in "packages of eight" by one man and Farmhand Bale Handling Equipment.

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The new Landmaster Mark 650 rotary tiller simultaneously plows, discs and harrows a 65-inch swath up to 9 inches deep. In one pass, it prepares acreage requiring two to six passes with conventional equipment.

A new principal of soil cultivation embodied in the Mark 650 makes possible huge savings in time, equipment, and labor. Landmaster's 48 self-sharpening Sheffield steel blades slice the soil—instead of ripping it—down to full cultivation depth.

Complete control over soil texture is yours for the first time in a rotary tiller. Form any clod you want—from pea- to baseball-size—by simply raising or lowering the tilling hood.

Whether you're planning a row crop or grain crop, the Landmaster Mark 650 can produce important savings in labor and equipment—while it improves land fertility and crop yields. Call your Landmaster dealer for a no-cost, no-obligation demonstration on your farm.

17 tillers in one. The versatile Mark 650 gives you every practical tilling width (from 38 to 85 inches) and every usable cutting depth (up to 9 inches). It attaches to any standard PTO, can be handled easily by one man.

Improved soil fertility and crop yields are also yours with a Landmaster Mark 650. Your soil is never smashed, packed, or pulverized. It's left open and porous to absorb moisture, minimize erosion and seed wash-out, and speed germination.

Weeds a problem? One pass with a Mark 650 aerates the soil, accelerating weed seed germination. A second pass—eight to ten days later—destroys the weeds and turns them into a green manure to nourish the soil.

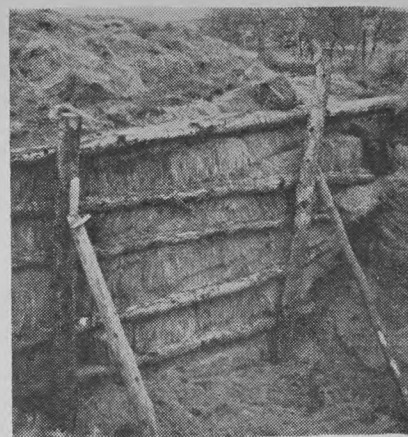


FREE BOOKLET on the Mark 650.

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SOILS AND CROPS

How to Make Better Silage by Proper Filling



[Guide photo]
This trench silo was filled from the sides. Open end is protected by gate.

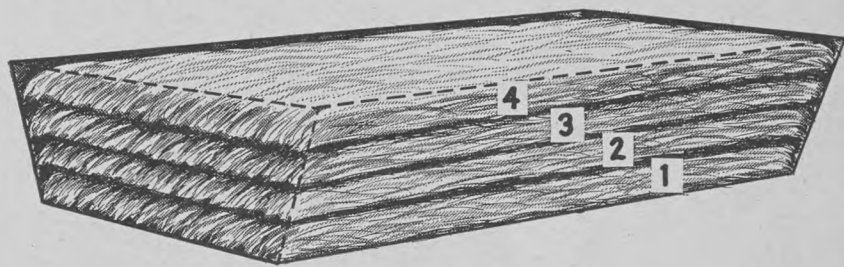
DURING a lecture at Washington State University, Dr. T. A. Meyer of the National Silo Association, Louisville, Ky., stated that many farmers reduce silage quality because they don't fill their trench or bunker silos correctly. Later, The Country Guide queried him on this:

Q. "What makes good silage?"

A. "Silage is the product of the controlled natural fermentation of green forages. Just as soon as forage is cut for harvesting, the plant cells begin to die and micro-organisms or bacteria become active and increase in number. If the forage is placed in a structure where air cannot come in contact with the forage, the good bacteria do a good job of producing the desirable preserving acids."

Q. "What could keep the good bacteria from working?"

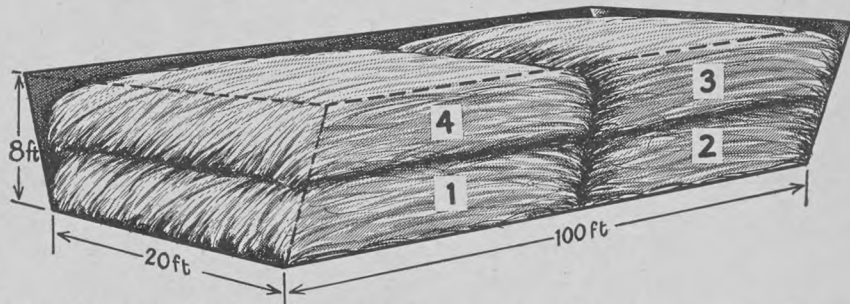
A. "Excess moisture, air and high temperatures. Consider the situation in a horizontal silo bunker type; 20 ft. wide at bottom, 8 ft. high, and 100 ft. long, filled in the usual way:



Open-ended trench or bunker silo, filled in consecutive layers as above, exposes the silage to excessive air and moisture, and temperature will rise.

"After 1 day's filling there would be 20 by 100 ft., or 2,000 sq. ft. of exposed area. When this is packed there will be more juice pressed out of the forage because of the solid bottom. The deeper the forage, the more 'spring' in the material so that the top is not as hard or dense as the bottom. Overnight this combination of moisture and air causes the temperature to rise—all of which is detrimental to good acid production.

"Now consider another way of filling this horizontal silo so as to eliminate so much exposed surface area. Why not fill only one half of the silo?



Same silo, filled by quarters each day as indicated, exposes only half of surface that a layer does in the first 24 hours. Spoilage is thus reduced.

"The effect of having only 1,000 sq. ft. of material exposed to air would indicate 50 per cent less spoilage. If it takes 4 days to fill your silo, filling a quarter each day, you have certainly reduced spoilage enough to make it worthwhile."

Q. "Won't it take more machinery hours and more gas to go up and over a bump rather than along a gradual slope?"

A. "I won't argue that point even though tests show it takes less. But this method will produce better silage. And that means days of better feed and better gains. Isn't this worth more than the cost of an hour of tractor and gas?"

Q. "When you use method number two, the silage at one end is exposed 2 days, wouldn't this be just as bad?"

A. "No! If conditions for fermentation are better, then the good bacteria are able to get started and they tend to keep down the undesirable bacteria. We consider that the first 24 hours is the critical time. Anything which encourages proper fermentation means better silage."—C.V.F. ✓

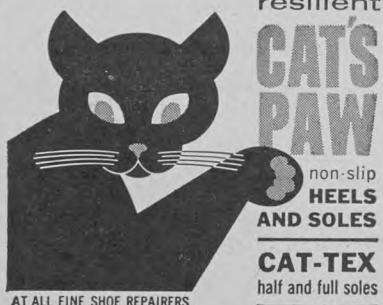
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Because the latest Oliver 62 Baler does two big jobs in one run.

With the new bale thrower, the Oliver 62 baler bales and loads the wagon . . . in one operation. Think of it. You no longer have to make a special trip through the field—using two men—to pick up the finished bales. The savings in time, labor and fuel costs are obvious. And you no longer have bales in the field soaking up rain . . . bales which will later become hotbeds of mold. This saving in feed value is worth considering.

Look at that bale in flight. It takes quite a toss to throw a sixty pound, 31-inch bale into the wagon. The six high-speed throwing rollers are kind to bales. They never lay a cleated finger on the twine or wire ties. And the thrower swings with the wagon tongue so that bales land in the wagon even on sharp turns.

The 62 baler is well known for its baling speed—from 350 to 400 bales an hour. Oliver's patented Roto-Flo Feeder makes this possible. This system provides continuous feeding . . . not intermittent forking. You can be sure that every bale is equal in density and full at the top. And with pivot-balanced PTO, you're working even on square corners, picking up all the hay.

One of the other advantages Oliver's 62 Baler offers you is flexibility. You may prefer to buy your 62 baler without the thrower. That's all right. If you later decide you want to bale and load in one operation, just add the number 15 bale thrower. Installation is simple and requires no modifications. (Twine and wire-tie units are interchangeable, too.)

Ask your Oliver dealer to tell you more about the 62 baler and 15 bale thrower—the team that can make haying one trip shorter for you this year.

OLIVER

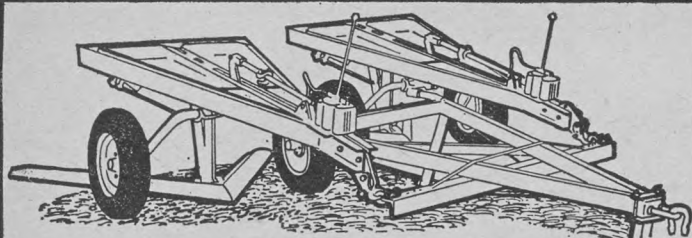
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Kill Carrier Of Aster Yellows

MALATHION controls the six-spotted leafhopper which spreads the aster yellows disease among lettuce, according to the Winnipeg Research Station. They say the disease winters in some annuals, such as stinkweed, but is also brought into the Canadian prairies from the southern United States in the spring.

The leafhopper migrates into Canada about mid-May and feeds on sunflowers, flax, onions, carrots, parsnips, tomatoes, potatoes, lettuce, asters, stinkweeds, prickly lettuce, dandelion, and mustard. The disease is spread as it moves from one patch to the next, and it happens that lettuce is one of the leafhopper's favorite foods.

Control is given by malathion at 2 pints of 50 per cent emulsible concentrate in at least 15 gallons of water per acre. The spray is applied twice a week until 5 days before harvest, and at a pressure of at least 60 lb. per square inch for head lettuce.

Where head lettuce is seeded in early spring, the first spray may be delayed until 2 or 3 weeks after plants emerge. Later seeding must be sprayed as soon as plants emerge. Destroy or spray weeds in crops and along nearby ditches and headlands as a further precaution.

How to Stop Damping-Off

DAMPING-OFF in flats of seedlings may be traced to putting sterilized soil into used flats that have not been treated. The Rhizoctonia fungus can survive in cracks in the wood, and it grows up through the treated soil to attack the seedlings.

Fruit and vegetable specialists with the Ontario Department of Agriculture suggest filling flats with soil and then treating the filled flats with steam or methyl bromide. If soil is treated separately, don't forget to treat flats before they are filled.

Flats can be treated by wetting them down with water, dipping them into a solution of commercial formalin (37 per cent formaldehyde) at 1 gallon to 25 gallons of water, and then setting the flats aside for future use.

Be careful. Formaldehyde irritates the eyes and nose, so work where there is plenty of fresh air, and also wear rubber gloves to protect the skin.

Control Weeds Around Trees

WEED infestations around some trees, as in shelterbelts, can be controlled with Simazin, a soil sterilant. George Bonnefoy of the Mani-

toba Department of Agriculture, reporting on 4 years of testing, says that Simazin may be used with caragana, ash, elm, and maple. Its effect on evergreens is still being tested.

The chemical is applied early in the spring. A late fall application is recommended if spring treatment is not practical. Use a hand pressure sprayer or granular spreader with 4 to 6 lb. actual chemical per acre. The higher rate is for thistles. The cost per mile at a 5 lb. rate on a 3 ft. strip is about \$18 for granular Simazin and \$9 for the liquid. Although the liquid acts more quickly on weeds than the granular does, the latter is more easily handled. Simazin gives effective control for 2 to 5 years. Don't use it on fresh plantings.

Better Yields With a Mulch

WHEN transplanting cucumbers and muskmellons his spring, after the danger of frost has passed, use a polyethylene mulch, says H. T. Allen of the Lacombe Experimental Farm, Alta.

He recommends clear, 2-mil plastic in 3 ft. widths. Lay it down before planting and cut 6 in. holes in it to insert plants. Place cucumber and muskmelon plants 3 ft. apart, and cover the edges of the mulch with dirt to stop it lifting in the wind.

In a hot, dry summer, the polyethylene mulch doesn't make much difference. But in normal years, like 1959 and 1960, Allen says that cucumbers under mulch yielded 3 times as much as those without, and muskmelon yields were 20 times greater. There was no appreciable difference in earliness between mulched and unmulched muskmelons, but mulched cucumbers were 4 days earlier.

Corn also benefits from a plastic mulch. Lay the strips down in the same way, but seed the corn through 2 in. long, cross-shaped slits, with 3 or 4 seeds to a hole, and thin them later to a single plant. Corn can be seeded 1 ft. apart in the row.



"Yes, I fear it's politics for me. I don't have brains enough to be a farmer."

Diseases of Greenhouse Tomatoes

DO everything possible to prevent diseases in greenhouse tomatoes. Most of these diseases are difficult to control after they have taken hold, according to the B.C. Department of Agriculture. Here's what they suggest:

Leaf mold: Use extra heat, especially at night, when mold starts. Check the humidity and try to ventilate and heat sufficiently to keep humidity from rising above 75 per cent. Chemical sprays and dusts are not effective.

Mosaic: Inspect young plants carefully and discard any that are doubtful. Don't prune mosaic plants until you have finished the healthy plants—then wash your hands. ✓

Stop Spread Of Black Knot

WATCH for black knot disease while you're pruning plum trees. The Ontario Department of Agriculture recommends that all knots should be cut off at least 4 in. below the swelling. Collect the knots as they are cut off and burn them later. Knots left lying on the ground, like knots left on the branches, will release spores that start new infections.

A spray program is needed when there are many infected wild and neglected trees in the neighborhood. Apply fungicides before and after bloom to protect new shoots against infections started by spores. Community-wide control of black knot makes it easier for everyone—and this includes destroying wild plums bearing knots and infected trees in neglected orchards. ✓

Grow Dahlias —But Look for Virus

DAHLIAS are easy to grow from seed and they may remain almost disease-free for the summer. But be on the lookout for the first signs of virus disease. Stunted plants and those with mottled and malformed leaves must be burned.

This advice comes from H. F. Harp of the Morden Experimental Farm, Man. He says they sowed seed in the greenhouse in April, transplanted to jiffy pots, and then put them in open ground in early June. The dahlias bloomed from early June until killed by frost in mid-September. Only 4 out of 450 seedlings were infected with virus. ✓

When to Get Lawn Started

LAWNS can be seeded in spring or fall, but the important thing is moisture rather than temperature. Dr. D. B. Wilson of the Lethbridge Research Station, Alta., says that in these two seasons of the year the seed uses moisture effectively.

Experiments at Lethbridge with creeping red fescue indicated that temperature was second to moisture in importance for rapid lawn establishment. Where moisture can be applied readily, Dr. Wilson says there seems to be no reason for putting off seeding until fall. ✓

New Raspberry Sounds Promising

A NEW raspberry variety named Killarney has been released by the Morden Experimental Farm, Man. Dr. J. W. Morrison reports that yields, quality, and winter hardiness are impressive. It is moderately vigorous and its erect canes carry many fruiting branches.

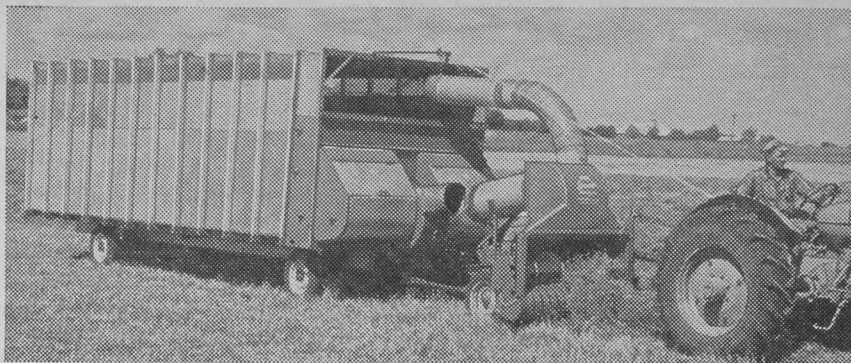
Killarney has medium red berries that retain their excellent appearance in storage. The variety outyielded Chief and Latham at Morden, and proved fairly tolerant to drought and resistant to most raspberry diseases, including anthracnose and spur blight.

The experimental farm does not have stock for general distribution, but Killarney has been made available to commercial nurseries in the Prairie Provinces. ✓

Watering Small Seeds

MANY varieties of flower seeds are so small that they have to be just dusted over the soil. The difficulty is to keep them moist enough for germination. This can be overcome by placing jute bags, such as feed sacks, over the rows and keep the sacks moist until the white sprouts of the flower seeds appear. Then remove the sacks.—R.A.M. ✓

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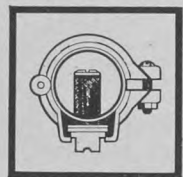
● **Spray-Master** as illustrated features extra merits for spraying in "Direction of Travel" recommended by authorities to have extra benefit, particularly for treatment of WILD OATS. This added feature also provides a rapid means of adjustment to cover other weed treatments.

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● **Boom Stability** at its best. The caster wheel member is POSITIVELY stabilized in DIRECT connection with 1½-inch steel tube member which prevents lateral swinging motion.

● **Tank Loads** are ideally distributed between tractor and trailer tires, providing for ideal load floatation and maneuverability.

There are many other features including: • ALUMINUM TANKS • ALUMINUM BOOMS • PATENTED CLAMP-ON NOZZLES • RANGE OF SIZES AVAILABLE.



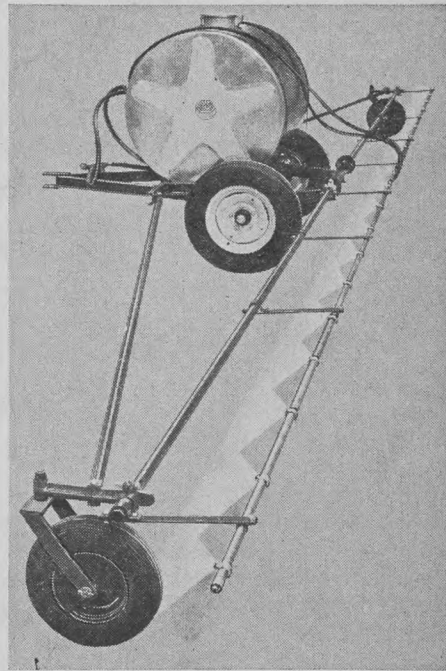
● **For Trouble-Free Spraying** Golden Arrow Patented Clamp-on Nozzles are Non-Clogging! Screens fit up into the interior of boom pipe eliminating sediment trap (the source of clogging).

IMPORTANT NOTE CONCERNING CORROSION

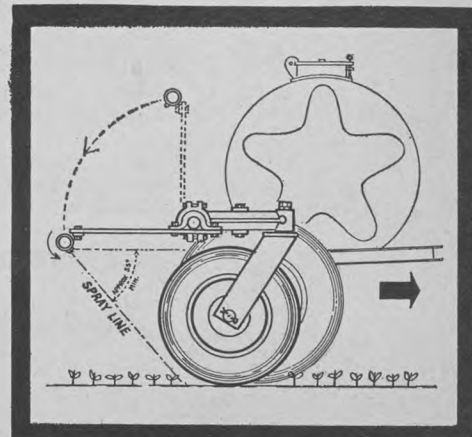
Galvanized and copper materials are seriously affected by the corrosive action of urea ammonium nitrates (liquid fertilizers). Aluminum materials are highly recommended for these materials as well as for weed killing herbicides.

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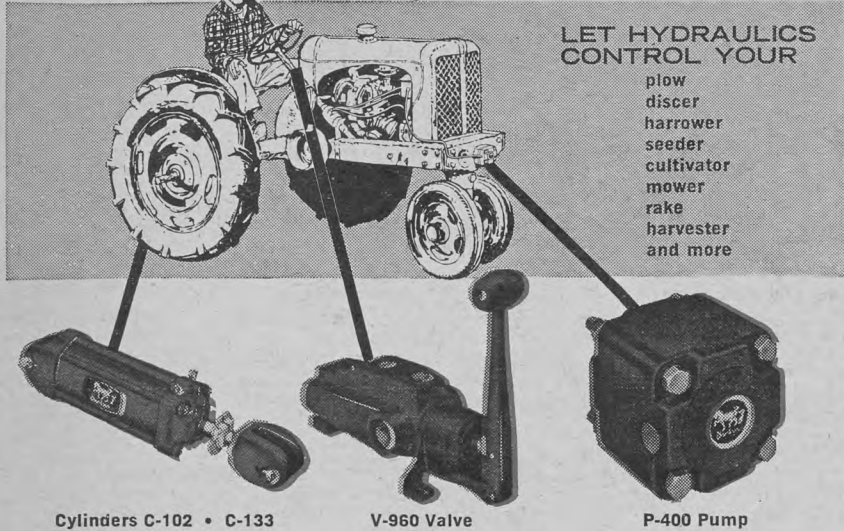


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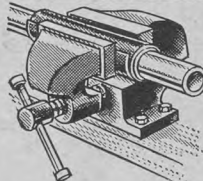
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MILLS AT MEADOW LAKE, BIG RIVER, PRINCE ALBERT, HIRSWIN
CARROT RIVER, HUDSON BAY, RESERVE AND STURGIS.

WORKSHOP

Holding Pipe

When you need to hold a small pipe in a vise for cutting or drilling, try this idea. Cut a piece of rubber the width of your vice from an old car or tractor tube. Wrap it tightly around the pipe—2 or 3 times—then tighten the vise until the pipe is held solidly. Not only does this enable you to work on the pipe without it slipping, but it prevents the pipe from being crushed or scarred by the vise.—I.P., Ont.

PROTECT PIPE IN VISE
BY WRAPPING OF RUBBER



Replacing Handle

Here's a way to remove a broken ax or hammer handle and replace it. Place the head of the ax on a stove, so the metal head expands with the heat while the wooden handle contracts and is removed quite easily. Then, while the head is still heated, insert the new handle, knock in the wedges and allow the ax to cool. The head will contract and make a tight fit.—H.E.P., Sask.

Wheelbarrow Extension

A length of 1/2-inch hardware screen, 2 feet high, enables you to pile rubbish on the barrow and save a lot of needless trips. The screen is crimped beneath the body of the barrow, and a wood block wedged down at each side holds it firmly. A stiff wire, laced between the seams, holds the edges of the screen together.—H.J.M., Fla.



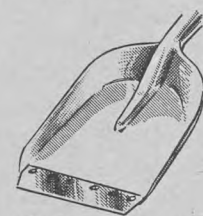
WIRE SCREEN KEEPS
RUBBISH IN WHEEL BARROW

Twine Holder

Keep twine out of the way, yet handy and untangled, by tacking an old funnel on the wall. Put the twine in it, letting the end trail out through the spout.—H.J., Pa.

Shovel Saver

If you rivet a piece of sheet steel, say about 3 inches wide, to the leading edge of your aluminum scoop shovel, you will find that it lasts much longer and will stand up to more strain.—P.M.E., Alta.



STRIP OF SHEET METAL
PROTECTS EDGE OF SCOOP

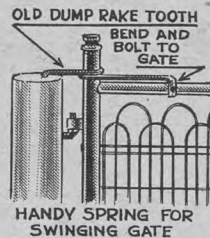
Saw Cleaner

An empty shoe-polish can and a round cellulose sponge will keep your saw free from rust. Cut the sponge

to fit into the can, then pour oil into the sponge and cover it with the lid. When you've finished a job, wipe the saw with the oil-soaked sponge.—R.M., Mich.

Gate Closer

A handy use for old dump-rake tines is to make a gate spring. There are many of these old tines still lying around on farms. The idea is quite a simple one, as you will see from the sketch. The advantage of this kind of gate spring is that it allows the gate to open either way and it always swings back to the closed position.—A.W., Alta.



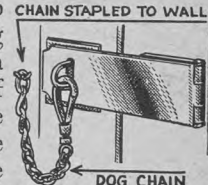
OLD DUMP RAKE TOOTH
BEND AND
BOLT TO
GATE
HANDY SPRING FOR
SWINGING GATE

Steady Screwdriver

To keep a screwdriver from slipping when removing or installing a screw in a cramped place, rub a little chalk on the screwdriver blade.—H.M., Pa.

Door Latch

A harness snap will replace a padlock, bolt or nail to latch a poultry house, grain bin or barn door. Fasten the harness snap to the building securely with a short length of dog chain. The chain can be stapled to the building with wired to harness snap small chicken-wire staples. Wire the snap and the chain together.—E.E.W., Alta.



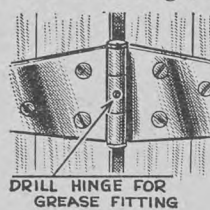
CHAIN STAPLED TO WALL
DOG CHAIN
WIRED TO HARNESS SNAP

Steel Wool Hint

Get better and longer wear from steel wool by wrapping it with plastic or masking tape into rolls, 1" diameter and about 5" long. Steel fibers then run the length of each "sausage" and will cut better. As ends of the roll wear, trim off a little tape. This also avoids scratching hands.—H.J. Pa.

To Grease Hinge

If you drill a 3/32" hole in the barn-door hinge, and insert a grease fitting, you can keep the door swinging easily and without squeaks. As the sketch indicates, the grease fitting is in the middle part of the hinge.—P.M.E., Alta.



DRILL HINGE FOR
GREASE FITTING

Smooth Enamel

When using high-gloss enamel, keep the can of enamel in a pan of hot water. This eliminates brush marks and assures a good gloss.—H.M., Pa.

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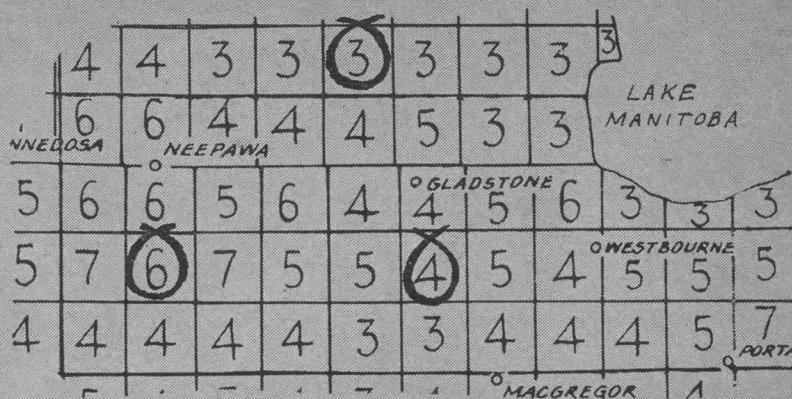
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A U.G.G. policy protects you from noon of the day following the date stamped by your local post office on the envelope containing your application—until October 1st. If hail damage is greater than 70%, you are paid not only the amount of the claim but a harvesting allowance too. And your U.G.G. hail insurance policy covers hail damage to any standing crop insured plus most crops



Ever seen a "Basic Rate" map? This is part of one. Each square represents a township, and the number inside it the hail rate per \$100 of insurance for that township. **Why do the numbers differ?** Hail losses have been studied for over 50 years and scientists have found that the risk of hail varies from township to township . . . and that it isn't just chance, but things like elevation and closeness to water that makes one township more prone to hail than another. The greater the number in the township square, the greater the risk of hail . . . and therefore the greater the rate. **Here's how the rates are figured:** Suppose you want \$10 coverage per acre for 80 acres and your land is in a township with a "Basic Rate" of 3. Your total premium would be $\frac{80 \times 10 \times 3}{100} = \24 . If the basic rate in your township is 4, the total premium would be \$32; and if the "Basic Rate" is 6, the total premium would be \$48. Your U.G.G. agent has the "Basic Rate" map for your province. He will be glad to show it to you.

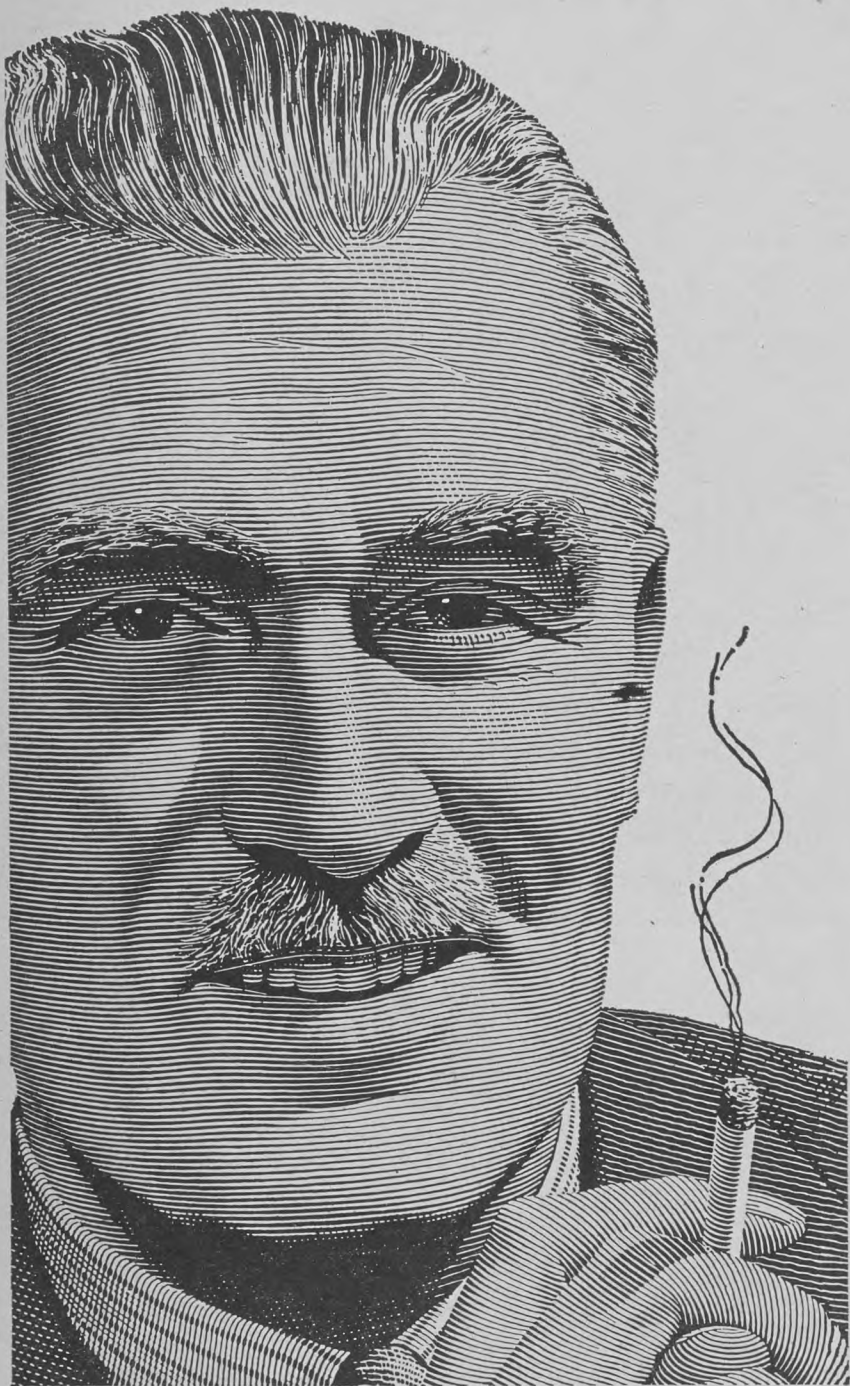
in the swath. There are other advantages: you can buy a special deductible policy at lower cost; and you can cancel your policy at any time up to June 30th and get back 90% of the money you paid. Now . . . at the start of the growing season . . . is the time to see your U.G.G. agent. Ask him to work out the most suitable coverage for your needs.

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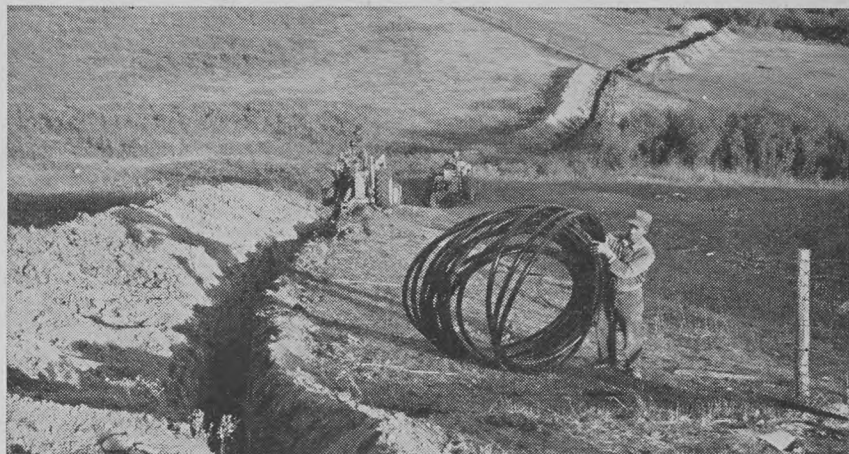
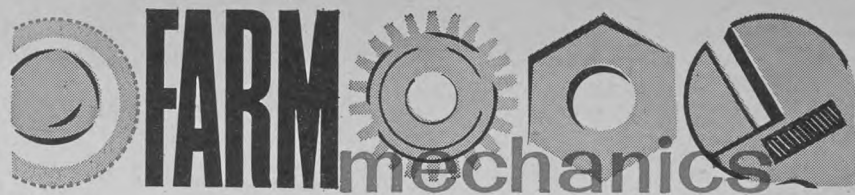
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Bringing the water up from a well which is 140 ft. below the brooder house on Sidney Allen's farm, located in the Abernethy district of Saskatchewan. [Sask. Gov't photos]

His Water-Hauling Chores Are Finished

It was a complicated job, but Sidney Allen got his pipeline

WHEN his tractor couldn't climb the icy banks of the creek in winter, Sidney Allen was forced to buy water for his livestock at \$6 for 500 gallons, and then had to lug it home through snow-

The network of pipe and trenching extends to 1,280 ft.

It takes 80 to 100 lb. pressure in the line at the pump, about twice normal, to lift water 140 ft. Another special feature of this system is the need to locate the pressure tank at the brooder house instead of at the pump, which means the use of a large rubber balloon in the pressure tank to maintain proper air pressure, instead of the standard air volume control.

The cost of material and construction services, purchased from the provincial Department of Agriculture was \$1,170, and about \$175 was returned to Allen by the department as a grant.

The department, through its Family Farm Improvement Branch, provides technical advice free and will pay 15 per cent of the cost of outside works. They also purchase large quantities of pumps, pipes, water bowls, hydrants and indoor



Allen (center) and four of his family built box for their pressure pump.

drifts and chilling winds. But those days are now over.

Allen, who farms a half-section in the Abernethy district of Saskatchewan, has installed a water system. So now, the water climbs the 140 ft. bank of the creek in a plastic pipe, whenever he turns the tap at one of his three hydrants. Water is drawn from a well by a high-pressure, piston pump. Here's how the system is laid out:

- The pump is in an insulated plywood box, 9 ft. below ground level, and some 200 ft. from the well, above the crest of floods if the creek should rise.

- The pump pushes the water through 450 ft. of pipe to the pressure tank in his brooder house, from where it flows through plastic pipe, 8 ft. below ground, to a hydrant at the barn, a stock-watering bowl at the corral, and hydrants at the poultry house and the farm home.



Large balloon was placed in tank to maintain the required air pressure.

plumbing materials by tender and pass the savings along to the farmer.

Sidney Allen had 16 cows and 2,200 chickens at the time his water system was installed, and planned to add 5 or 6 cows and work toward increased production from his laying flock. The next big project, says Allen, is to rebuild the house and put in a complete plumbing system in a year or two.—John McConnell ✓

Short Guide To Tractor Fuels

THE kind of fuel may be a key factor in the choice of a tractor. In that case, says J. L. Thompson of the Swift Current Experimental Farm, the economy of the machine can be worked out from the work it will do and the cost of fuel.

Mr. Thompson compared three kinds of fuel on the basis of 500 and 1,000 hours of work per year, and prices of 25 cents per gallon of gasoline, 21 cents for diesel oil, and 17

cents for propane gas — all before taxes.

The diesel tractor gave the cheapest power when used for 500 hours or more.

The gasoline model was slightly cheaper than the propane for 500 hours, but slightly less economical for 1,000 hours.

Propane gas, if used also for heating and cooking, could be more economical in bulk than gasoline.

A tractor built at the factory for propane fuel costs about \$300 more than a comparable gasoline model. Proper conversion from gasoline to propane costs more than \$300.

Other disadvantages of propane fuel are the expensive storage tanks, special pumps and hoses needed on the farm, compression ratios of 10:1 or more, and the fact that bodily contact with propane is more dangerous than with other fuels.

The advantages of propane are that there's less engine wear, longer periods between oil changes, and little trouble with gum or carbon deposits. ✓



How Asphalt Works on Farms

ASPHALT is a good, hard surface for feedlots and barnyards, and is cheaper paving than concrete on large areas, but the saving is doubtful on a small area. Also, asphalt needs to be laid by a paving contractor with proper equipment, says E. Johnson of the Alberta Department of Agriculture.

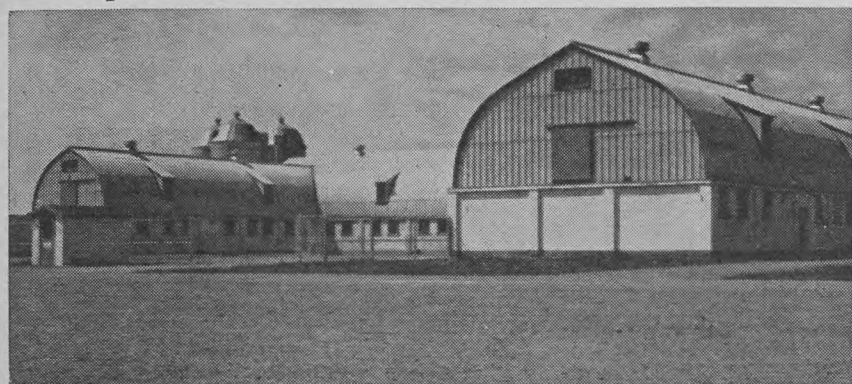
Reports from Ontario suggest that asphalt has been very satisfactory there. A top-quality hot mix, laid on a good base, can be expected to give many years of service without maintenance. But yards with poor drainage and only 2 in. of asphalt on a shallow sub-base have broken down within 4 years.

Asphalt is also used for the floors of horizontal silos. Where drainage is good it can resist the corrosive action of silage juices. However,

there is a danger of grinding through a shallow asphalt surface when silos are filled with a front-end loader, or equipment with heavy grab chains. This is being overcome by using at least 2½ in. of compact asphalt on a 6 in. base of coarse gravel or crushed limestone.

Cold asphalt mixes are available but are not recommended for livestock yards, says Mr. Johnson. The hot mix, properly laid, stands up to severe weather. Asphalt is pliable and can have holes made in it by equipment or livestock in hot weather, unless there is a good sub-base and the surface is rolled properly. On heavy soils, the sub-base should be at least 6 in. thick and up to 12 in. Surface drainage is essential, with a slope of not less than 1 in. to every 10 ft. of run. It's best if hot-mix asphalt is leveled and rolled within 3 hours of leaving the plant. ✓

Dairy Barn with Asbestos Roof



[Guide photo]

ASBESTOS roofing—that's the new material used on this huge dairy barn at the new Collins Bay Penitentiary Farm in Ontario. "The asbestos is more expensive than

metal," says farm manager Briden Clark, "but it should be permanent." The sheeting is about ⅜" thick, and is fastened to rafters with 3" screws. ✓

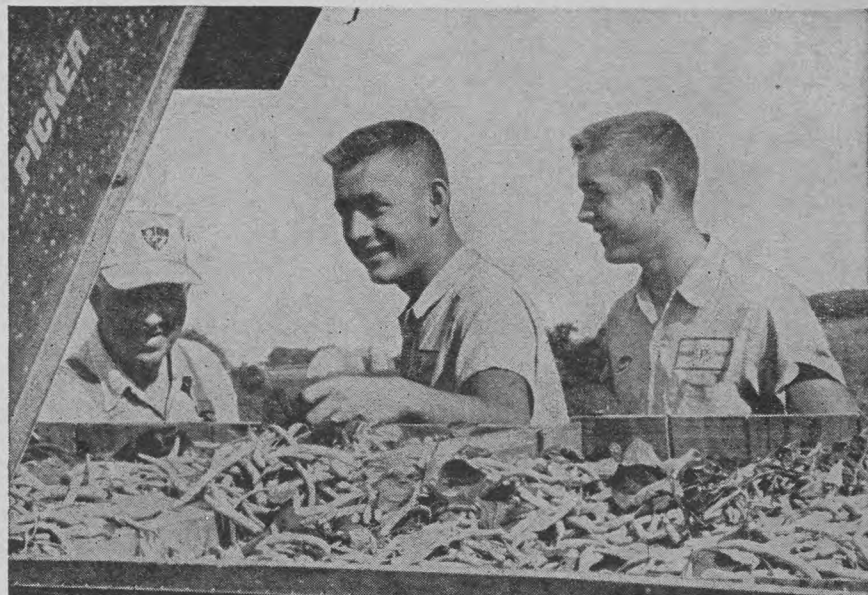
Feeding Barn Beat Other Types

IT'S worth investing in a well-insulated feeding barn if you plan to have a permanent hog operation. A. J. Charnetski of the Alberta Department of Agriculture points out that straw shelters and colony houses are unsatisfactory with regard to feed costs or permanency.

An experiment at Fort Vermilion last winter showed that it cost \$1.97 more per animal to fatten pigs in a colony house than in a regular feeding barn. This loss on feed alone works out at almost \$800 a year for a 25-sow unit producing 400 market

hogs. There is also labor needed to look after the animals for an extra 33 days to get them to market weight. In total, the difference in cost for a shed-type feeding barn and a completely enclosed, insulated and vapor-barriered hog barn should be repaid in less than two years.

The Fort Vermilion experiment compared hog production costs in a regular feeding barn, a straw-covered A-type colony house with feeding platform 100 yards away, and a baled-straw shelter with an adjacent feeding platform. The group in the barn had constant warm water, and those outside were given warm water twice a day. ✓



Teen-age Wisconsin twins mechanize bean picking

their WISCONSIN-powered machine outworks crew of 100 hand pickers!

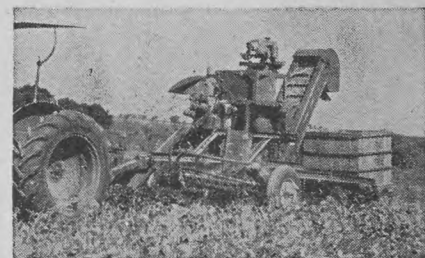
Now you can pick up to five tons of beans per hour — replace 100 laborers — and cut cost from 3¢ to ½¢ per pound. The amazing tractor-drawn picker shown was built by Bruce and Bernard Paulson, at the age of 15!

Two Wisconsins power the machine through V-belt drives. A 12.5-hp AGND operates the picking reels and conveyors. A 9.5-hp vertical-shaft engine powers the separator fan for discharging leaves. Independent power also enables operators to relate reel speed to ground speed, regardless of foliage.

The Wisconsins meet picking requirements with power to spare. They are built for heavy duty with minimum wear — and air-cooled for dependability in extreme heat. Bearings defy failure.

Stellite exhaust valves and inserts and positive rotators outlast ordinary valves up to 500%. High torque prevents stalling under shock loads.

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BRUCE AND BERNARD also invented self-propelled two- and four-row pickers for snap and lima beans, black-eyed peas, and cherry peppers. Their inventions are built by Paulson Brothers Industries, Inc., Clear Lake, Wisconsin.

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I WAS JUST FIGURING...

by Cy Watkins



HOW TO GET TOP PERFORMANCE FROM LAYERS AND BROILERS

Every farmer who's tending either layers or broilers knows about the great advances the breeders have made in recent years.

Watkins recommends that you buy the best chicks you can find, with the stamina and bred-ability to use your feed at a profit.

Then, if you've bought good stock, and practice reasonably good management and sanitation . . . and still aren't getting the livability and the performance the birds are bred to give . . . take a close look at your feed.

Chances are good that the feed you're using is short-changing your birds on some vital nutrient. Possibly it lacks proper amino acid balance in the protein, or it's short of some major or trace mineral, or one or more of the essential vitamins are either missing or "short."

Remember this . . . high-performance birds (like high-performance engines) need high-performance fuel. Watkins recommended rations for starting and growing chicks . . . for finishing broilers . . . and for layers . . . are the best it's possible for modern nutritionists to build.

Good layers on Watkins recommended program can reach and hold 80% to 90% production for most of their laying life, and do it on about 3.8 pounds of feed per dozen eggs . . . 6¢ to 7¢ per dozen out-of-pocket cost for feed, or if you count the value of your grain, 13¢ to 14¢ per dozen total feed cost.

On this program, you use your own grain, and proteins you can purchase locally . . . and then you put in the high-performance fortification with Watkins minerals and vitamins. The Watkins products you'll need to build these great rations are Watkins Minerals for Stock to supply the major and trace minerals, and Watkins Vitamin Supplement with B-12 and Antibiotic to supply the necessary vitamins and antibiotic fortification.

Or, when debilities exist, you can substitute Watkins M-V Special for Poultry (which supplies the necessary Minerals and Vitamins, all in one bag) and feed until debilities are corrected.

Whether you're tending broilers or layers, your Watkins Dealer can supply the latest nutritional information from the Watkins laboratories and on-farm testing. He can also supply the fortification ingredients necessary to build high-performance rations. Next time he calls, talk it over.

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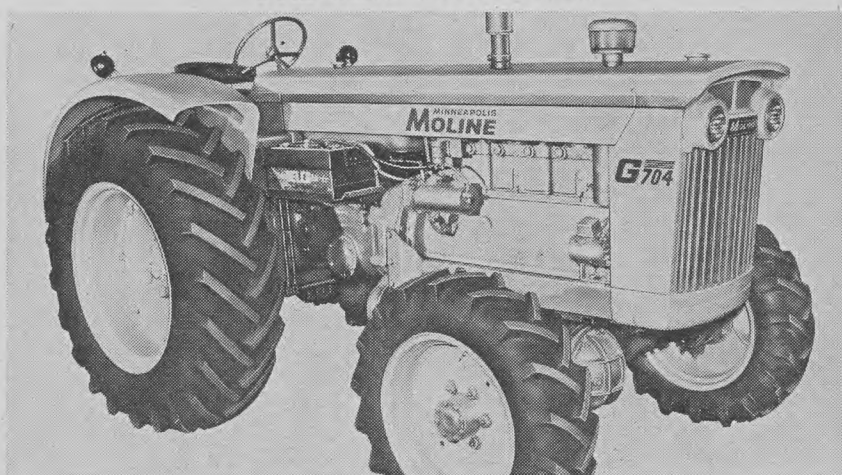
WHAT'S NEW

Air Compressor

Low design reduces possibility of damage through tipping and makes this compressor readily portable. It is completely automatic, driven by 3/4 h.p. motor, and has 37 1/2 per cent more air capacity than the standard model, providing more air for inflation, spraying, cleaning, etc. (Smith-Roles Ltd.) (374) ✓



Four-Wheel Drive Tractor



Better traction and 35 to 50 per cent more pulling power are features of the four-wheel drive. It is available with diesel or LP gas engines. Corrected PTO horsepower is 82. (Minneapolis-Moline) (375) ✓



Seed Treater

Grain is metered through calibrated grain hopper into a mist chamber, where every kernel receives dose of liquid seed treatment chemical. A pump delivers chemical to a high-speed disc, which makes it into a fine mist. Pump can be set to correct dosage for grain at rates of 50 to 175 bu. per hour. The equipment, known as Niamist 150, is designed for treatments on the farm at safe and effective recommended rates. (Niagara Brand Chemicals) (376) ✓

Portable Grinder-Mixer



New cutter-type grinder-mixer is for PTO power from 35 to 50 h.p. tractors, and another model is for 25 to 35 h.p. Force-feed, slow-speed cutting processes all farm concentrates correctly. (Letz Mfg. Co.) (377) ✓

For further information about any item mentioned in "What's New," write to WHAT'S NEW Department, The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 21, Man., giving the key number shown at the end of each item, as—(17).



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Coyote

*A story based
on a true experience*

by EUGENIE LOUISE MYLES

CHRIS picked up the big stick that his mother kept outside the kitchen door. She used it sometimes to frighten away a curious cow trying to push the cover from the rainbarrel.

"All right, Ma. I'll take your stick." He twirled the piece of dry poplar high above his head, parading his superior strength before Tad and Janey. He wouldn't think about the coyote.

"Good, Chris," his mother smiled. "Perhaps by tomorrow Twink will be able to go with you again."

Hearing her name, Twink poked her nose out of her kennel. For a moment she took stock. Then she wagged her short black and white body forward along the hard ground, cringing and creeping toward Chris.

"Look, Ma. Twink is saying she's sorry and she'd like to come." He stooped to stroke the silky crown of her head.

"We mustn't let her go," said his mother firmly. "Remember, her puppies are only a few hours old."

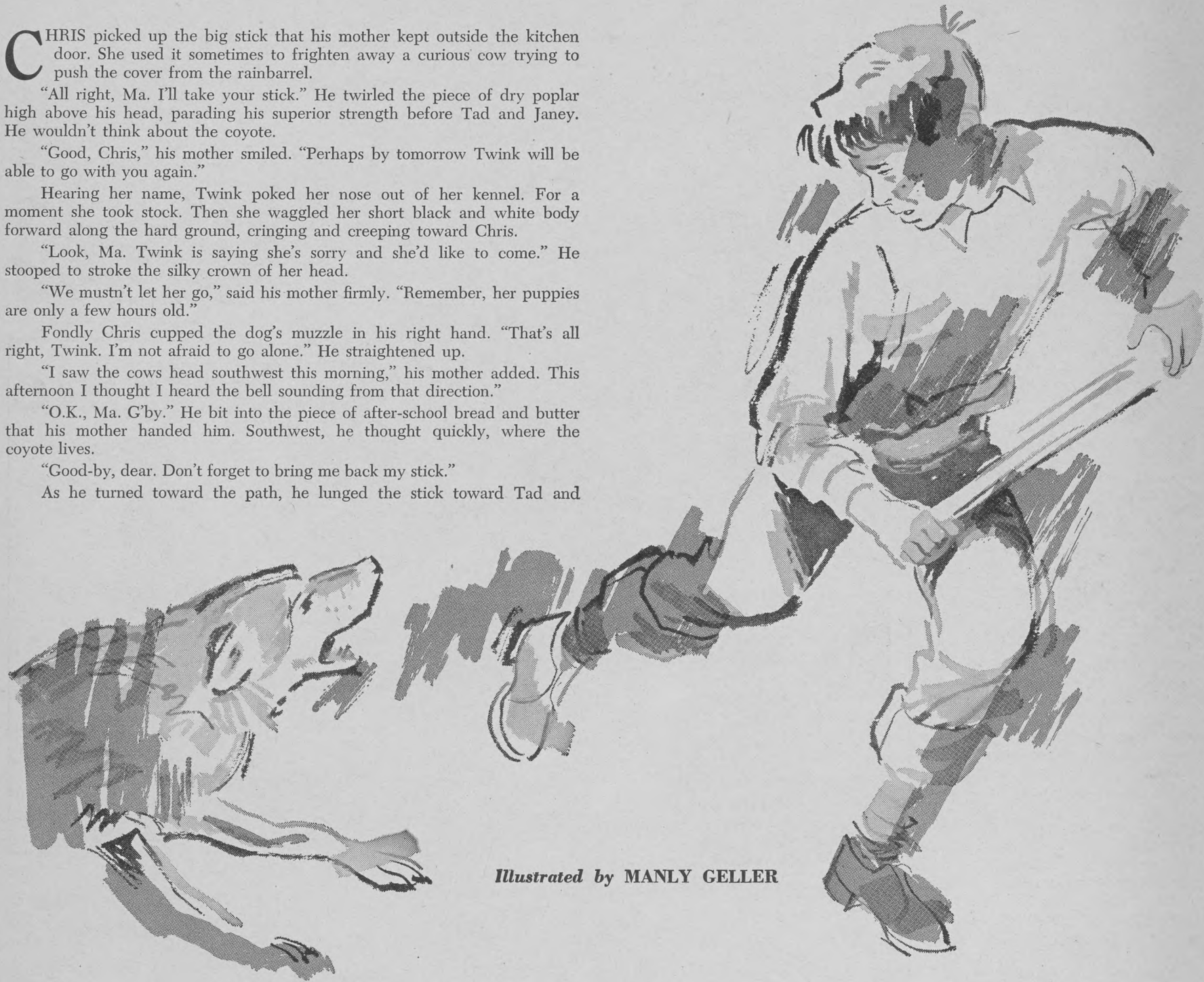
Fondly Chris cupped the dog's muzzle in his right hand. "That's all right, Twink. I'm not afraid to go alone." He straightened up.

"I saw the cows head southwest this morning," his mother added. This afternoon I thought I heard the bell sounding from that direction."

"O.K., Ma. G'by." He bit into the piece of after-school bread and butter that his mother handed him. Southwest, he thought quickly, where the coyote lives.

"Good-by, dear. Don't forget to bring me back my stick."

As he turned toward the path, he lunged the stick toward Tad and



Illustrated by MANLY GELLER

Janey. Crouching with Twink by the kennel entrance, they were too eagerly reaching within toward the wonder of the new puppies to notice his teasing.

He started down the hill with the quick lopsided gait that his feet found easiest on a steep slope. Even when he padded into the long lane leading to the front gate, he didn't glance back. After all, he was a big fellow. He was nine years old and able to take care of himself.

Outside the gate, he paused for a moment. Here his dad always turned to wave. Chris looked round toward the house on the hilltop and raised the stick with a sweeping signal of good-by. His mother, watching still, waved in reply.

Before him now spread the whole unfenced school section that any other day offered sport galore. Quickly he crossed the trampled apron of hard ground flanking the gateway and began to walk along a twisting black path that led southwestward. "I'm not afraid of that old coyote," he told himself. With the stick, he began whacking at clumps of crocus seed pods.

Still his mind hovered over the problem of the coyote. Lately he had seen it several times, and yesterday, when he had gone for the cows without Twink, it had followed him part way home.

"Perhaps it was lonely," his dad had smiled when he told him. "Or

maybe just curious. I believe the coyote is the most curious of all living creatures."

Chris clutched the stick tightly and began to walk faster. "Coyotes are usually our friends," his dad had added. "If it weren't for the hawks and the owls and the coyotes, we'd soon be overrun with mice and gophers."

Chris puckered his lips to whistle "Yankee Doodle." He must be sure to find the cows before sunset. Even if he didn't have Twink to nip their heels, he'd hustle them with this big stick and hurry them homeward.

His whistle-breath began to peter out. He was climbing the steepest slope of Baldy, the big hill from whose crown he could get the best view of all the country round. Baldy was special, Baldy was the most fun of all the treats the school section offered.

At the peak of Baldy he stood motionless, while his eyes began to search. Shading them with his free hand, he peered near and far over the wildness below, seeking the cluster of dark shapes that would be the milk-cows.

(Please turn to next page)

"This view reminds me of the patches in my crazy quilt," his mother had laughed when she came with the children one day last week and gazed from Baldy's crown over the bluffs and meadows and sloughs. He remembered what fun they'd had that day, how they'd raced up and down playing king of the castle and how the hard clumps of buffalo wool bit pleasantly into the skin as they rolled over and over on Baldy's steep slopes.

He was glad the children hadn't come when the cranes were there. The monster gray birds were like

him. They liked sometimes just to sit on Baldy's crown and rest and watch. He had told his dad about the cranes but not Tad and Janey.

He leaned on the stick and listened. From the dank bluff on Baldy's north slope a crow rasped and then flashed into view, followed by a pair of blackbirds in darting pursuit. Chris grinned. When he himself wasn't emptying the nest of the big black thief, robbing blackbirds' nests was a sport he shared with the bully crow.

Today there was no time either for that kind of game. He opened

his mouth to hear better. A bell tinkled faintly. Or did he imagine it? Beyond the big slough at the foot of Baldy's southwest slope was a wide wooded patch and beyond that again a broad meadow where the cows often chose to graze. If Bess, who wore the bell, was now lying chewing her cud, she might not rattle it again.

Carefully his eye searched the woody patch. Yesterday it was from out of that tangle of rosebush and saskatoon the coyote had come. He would skirt round it because the thorns pricked at his bare ankles.

He began to slither down the hillside, plotting his course so as to kick his big toe hard against all the brown puff-balls near his path. He liked the feel of their skin cool against his toe and the spray of fine brown dust that shot out over his foot. These were lovely ripe puffs, perfect for Janey's favorite make-believe of powdering her doll-baby.

Near the foot of the hill, he skidded toward a gopher hole. He whacked the big stick down fast, but the pencil-erect animal was too quick for him. He stooped to peer down as the furry tip of black and tawny tail flicked out of reach into the dark burrow.

"Some day," he thought, "I'll be fast enough to grab one cold." Ever since he could remember, he had helped to kill gophers. When he was little, he tramped along the fringes of the grain fields, spooning poisoned wheat into their burrows. Now that he was big, he caught them in traps and yanked off their tails to earn a cent a piece when he presented them to Miss Wilson, the teacher.

As he straightened up from the gopher hole, he heard a double tinkling. His heart pounded with happiness. He was getting warm, like when you played hide the thimble. Now that he was pretty sure of finding the cows, he would like to take time for a plunge into the cool water of the big slough. Nimbly his bare feet scuttled on over the grass, taking him quickly past the thicket where the coyote made his home. He tried to keep his mind on the fun of taking off his clothes and letting the cool water suck among his toes and over his legs and back.

When at last he rounded a bluff and saw the vivid shapes of the cows, he let out a mighty holler. Some of them were still grazing. Others, including Bess, were lying idly chewing their cud. At the sound of his loud whoop, they looked up in mild surprise.

"Ho there! Up there!" he roared as he charged at them, trying to make his voice and his words like his dad's. With great sweeping arcs, he brandished the stick first in the direction of Bess. The elderly cow shook her head, jangling the bell in defiance. As he rushed toward her, creakingly she rose to her feet.

"Get on with you!" he shouted, flourishing the club near her heels. Obediently she began to move and he felt bolder. He whacked the stick down on the rump of Spotty, a red and white mule cow who was still grabbing at grass blades.

"You have to hit animals some-

times," his dad said. "To make them understand who is boss."

Spotty showed that she understood. She began to follow Bess. Chris moved along to start the others. Blankly one or two stared at him, as if to say "What is all the noise about?" He answered with more shouting and whacking and again the sound of his club striking their bones made him feel brave and strong.

WHEN he had them all moving he squatted for a minute to hunt a thorn that was pricking the inside of his little toe. That was when he decided he might as well put his shoes back on. By the time he had jumped to his feet, several of the cows had already forgotten about going home and had stopped to graze. To get them moving again, he pretended that he was Twink.

"Bow wow! Bow wow!" As he yelped, he made running darts at them in the way that Twink loved to do. At last he had them marching in a long string, with Bess in the lead.

Now they were beginning to pass the big patch of low brush. Tonight, perhaps, the coyote wouldn't come. They were moving along well and the creak-creak creak-creak of the cows' feet on the moist earth was like the beat of a song. It was good to have the cows for company and to hear the friendly sound of their moving feet.

Up ahead Bess stopped. With head high, she twisted her neck to watch something over on her right. In a moment several of the others, alerted too, joined in the watching.

"Get on there!" Chris boomed. "Hurry up!" he bellowed, swinging the stick against the nearest shins.

Bess gave a snort of unease. Then the reassuring sound of the jangling bell rang out again as once more she started forward. Chris hustled them on. When they were all clumping smartly onward again, he stole a look. He knew what it must have been that they had seen.

THE coyote was poking its sharp ears out from beside a clump of saskatoon over on his right. "Scat!" Chris roared, bringing his club down hard on a clump of wild gooseberry.

The coyote did not budge. It continued to stare, with tented ears pointed a little forward, and tawny-gray body that was half as big again as Twink's motionless by the bush.

Quickly the cows took advantage of the fact that Chris was no longer hard on their heels. They began to scatter and grab at choice morsels of green. "Huddup there! Get on with you!" Chris raged more loudly than ever, bounding furiously at them. The sound of his voice was good in his ears. Perhaps by the time he got the beasts all moving again, the coyote would have vanished.

Twink-like, he darted at several pairs of heels. This time he did not bark like Twink. If he were to yelp like the dog, the coyote might linger. It might think he wanted to begin the game that he and Tad and Janey played on winter nights. When they tired of hide-and-seek and when the white moonlight deepened over the

Why The Church Says: *DON'T MARRY A CATHOLIC*

Catholic opposition to mixed marriages is often misunderstood—and resented.

Some imagine it to be a manifestation of Catholic clannishness. Others say it is a selfish and unfair practice dictated by a domineering clergy. And still others take it as an insult to their own non-Catholic religious convictions and to their personal integrity.

Believe us when we say that none of these inferences is correct—none of these conclusions is true.

From long experience, the Church knows that the permanence and the harmony of family life are often jeopardized by mixed marriages, and, because of the religious division, the children often grow up in an atmosphere of religious indifference. This does not mean that the Church regards non-Catholics as unworthy or inferior. It is, simply, a matter of the Church's concern for the religious life of the Catholic in a family which is divided from the start on one of the most vital questions demanding unity.

It is for this reason that the Church recommends the marriage of Catholics to Catholics, and imposes serious obligations where a Catholic and a non-Catholic wish to be married in the Church. These obligations often cause resentment upon the part of those who do not understand the reasons for them.

Catholics believe that marriage is a holy and indissoluble union—a Sacrament instituted by Christ. If a Catholic elects to marry a non-Catholic, the obligation still remains to have the marriage witnessed by a Catholic priest. This does not require the non-Catholic to become a Catholic, but it does require

the signing of an agreement to refrain from interfering with the religious life of the Catholic partner, and to raise and educate any children in the Catholic Faith.

The signing of this agreement is, moreover, only the first requirement before the Church will dispense from the law forbidding mixed marriages. The non-Catholic party to the marriage is also required to take at least six hours' instruction in the Catholic religion so as to know what is involved in marrying a Catholic. Above all, the Church requires moral certainty that the union will be a lasting and happy one.

While some may call this attitude of the Church dictatorial, thoughtful and responsible non-Catholic religious leaders take the same dim view of mixed marriages. They know from experience that such unions all too often create a disastrous disunity of family life.

For further information on this and other points concerning the age-old Catholic Faith, write today for Free Pamphlet CY-15. It will be sent in a plain wrapper; nobody will call on you.

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barns and the haystacks, they would begin the game of "Coyote." They would listen until they heard the exciting wild cry that was the starting signal.

Being the eldest, Chris claimed the right to answer first. "Bow-wow-wow-wowhhh!" he would sing out into the shadows, trying to project his voice far across the snowy fields and to make its tone and key the exact replica of the coyote cry. Motionless and tense, they would listen for the reply. When there came the answering call, "Wow wow wowwow wowhhh!" ringing out silvery and shivery in the black and white of the night, then it would be Janey's turn to test her skill.

Once more Chris had the cows clunking briskly homeward. He turned to look. The coyote was still there. Suddenly Chris stopped and stared. The coyote paused by a silver willow and stared back.

"Off with you!" Chris bellowed, bringing the stick down with a mighty blow that laid low a clump of yarrow. This fellow wasn't like those unseen ones whose voices were their winter playmates and who gleefully shared with them the game of mimicry.

The coyote continued to stare. "Stary cowardy custard!" Chris taunted. Not waiting to finish the rhyme, he whirled quickly back toward the cows. Again they had taken advantage of his inattention. Loudly he boomed at them, and again the sound of his voice swelled his courage.

He wouldn't look back and maybe the coyote would grow tired of following. They were just beginning to climb the bareback slope of Baldy. Perhaps now Mr. Coyote would stop. Perhaps now it would be afraid to leave the brushy country.

FOR a few minutes Chris gave all his attention to the cows and at last they were descending the slope. One more bend in the path past the big bluff ahead and then another past the next slough and he would be able to see his home. Somehow that thought made him feel braver and he turned again to glance back.

The coyote was braver now too. It was so brave that it was following directly behind Chris and not more than the length of a threshing machine distant.

Chris whirled. With both hands grasping it, he smashed the stick down hard and stamped both feet. "Scram!" he bellowed.

The coyote didn't scam. It sat down on its haunches the way Twink did and stared at him. What a scrawny mangy-looking creature it was. Not all fluffy and fat like that fellow his dad shot last year, the fellow he spied racing off with one of his ma's hens dangling from its mouth. Even this one's tail was different, and all bare like a muskrat's.

Supposing he, Chris, were to poise his stick like a lance and charge the coyote? What if the coyote refused to budge?

No. It would be better to go on ignoring the villain. He would pretend it wasn't there at all. Again he flashed about and charged after the lazing cows, who by this time were paying no heed either to boy or coyote. Avidly they were snatching

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Imagine the curiosity, the envy of your neighbors as they watch you grow strawberries on a pole, trellis or fence. Imagine the interest and excitement as they watch this richly foliated plant reaching vigorously upward. Imagine your own delight as you watch enticing bright red strawberries appear. Just picture yourself leisurely walking through your garden picking real, red strawberries from your own exotic climbing strawberry plants . . . picking delightful tasting strawberries right off the vine . . . without having to wash off the dirt . . . and popping them into your mouth to enjoy their vine-fresh flavor!

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EVER-BEARING FROM SPRING UNTIL FROST

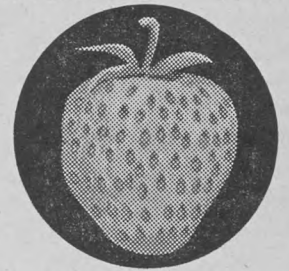
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at tufts of buffalo grass, just as if they hadn't had a bite of food all day.

This time when he got them all moving smartly, they were again in a long line, as if they were doing a march in school. That gave him an idea. He tucked the big stick under the crook of his right arm, steadying it with his right hand the way his dad carried his gun on the ready. From his left overall pocket he

pulled forth his willow whistle. He lathered the blowing end well with the wet tip of his tongue and puffed his lips out hard. The sound shrilled forth firm and round because the whistle was fresh and unshrivelled, cut only yesterday from a sap-filled length of green willow.

NOW the path led past a thicket of rosebush and buckbrush. Instinct whispered to Chris, "This is

the place." On the bald hillside, the coyote had dropped back a little, shunning nearness when it lacked proper cover. "This," Chris told himself, "is where he will close on me."

He thrust the whistle into his pocket and whirled about. He was right. The coyote was perhaps 10 feet behind him, padding noiselessly along. It stopped dead in its tracks and looked boldly up at the boy. Its yellowish eyes gleamed and in the dusky light Chris saw how its fur hung shaggy and lumpy and how its ribs almost pushed through its ugly hide.

"Scat!" roared Chris, lunging at it with the stick. The coyote twirled about, darting back a few feet. "Scram! Scat!" Chris shrieked, diving at it again. The coyote made another short retreat. With its body half twisted, its head still forward and alert, it stood following the boy's every move.

Chris turned back to his charges. This time Bess and several of the others, realizing that they were nearing home, kept right on moving. With enormous whoopings and brandishings of his stick, he threw himself after the sluggards. He wanted to keep near the cows.

OUT of the corner of his eye, he saw that the coyote was again close behind. For a moment, the beast squatted, eyeing the boy. Probably, thought Chris angrily, it's saying, "You show-off! You show-off!"

It was growing more dusky. All at once this being followed and watched, followed and watched, this was too much. Chris threw himself about. The coyote was a couple of yards behind. Like the shot of a gun, Chris plunged backward and brought the stick down on the miserable carcass. Like a sound in a dream, he heard it strike hard on the nobby backbone. The coyote snarled as it slumped under the weight of the blow.

Chris felt his mouth dry as sawdust, stiff with terror. Would the beast leap up and claw him down?

It was all a black nightmare that he was dreaming. He blinked and braced his toe against the hard earth. Something strange outside himself drove him to act again.

He was just in time. Once more the coyote was raising its head. Its wicked eyes gleamed. He swung the stick down hard, square on the up-lifted head. Again the animal sank under the blow.

This was no dream. He was getting the better of the beast. He was still dazed but somehow he found courage to continue the attack. Before the coyote had even an instant to recover, again and again he clobbered it with the stick. His muscles were tough from forking hay and carrying wood and his skill with the stick came from driving cows and clouting pigs. He continued to rain blows upon the beast's head and spine.

Finally the animal crumpled to the earth. One leg twitched and then another. Its eyes stared at him still, but its body lay almost motionless.

Chris turned to run. Now a demon worse than the coyote was pursuing him. Sobs began to choke in his

throat. When he overtook the cows, he railed at them with all the words he had heard his dad use.

"Hurry up, you stupid clods! Get on there, you old mossbacks!"

With his fist, he rubbed the tears from his eyes. He could still see the evil eyes of the coyote. He swung the stick against the cows' hind legs. As it rattled against their bony shins, he began to feel better. He was Chris, bringing home the cows. He was not afraid.

At last he could see the front gate and beyond it the house and the barns. All at once he felt brave and strong again. He pulled up his shoulders and puckered his lips. "Yankee Doodle went to town," he began to whistle.

"YOU'RE late, dear. I kept some supper warm for you," his mother said. "Did you have trouble finding the cows?"

"Yes, Ma," he managed to answer as he swallowed down half-chewed lumps of potatoes and meat. He was starving and he didn't want to talk. At meals his dad did not talk until he got to his third cup of tea.

He scraped the last of the apple sauce from his dish. Then, before taking another gulp of milk, he paused.

"Ma, I killed a coyote."

"You did? Whereabouts, dear?"

"On the way home. With your stick."

"Good gracious!" His mother's face looked funny. "Did you tell your father?"

"Nope."

His mother overlooked his rudeness. Instead, she said, "Well, you're a brave boy. Was it bothering you?"

"Yah. It kept following closer and closer behind me. It was queer, Ma. All scrawny and lumpy furred. Not like that one dad shot last year."

HIS mother had to remind him to clean his teeth before he got into bed. He was so tired he could hardly push the toothbrush across his mouth. He could see the eyes of the dead coyote, all glassy and stary like those of a gopher in a trap.

Tonight, he didn't even hear his dad come in with the pails of milk. Or the whirr of the separator. Even though the bedroom he shared with Tad was just off the kitchen and his mother always left the door wide open.

Once, though, he half wakened. Or maybe he dreamed what he heard.

"He's such a little fellow," his mother was saying. "I thought he was making it all up."

His father was blowing out the lantern. "Little, my eye! This goes to prove what I've been telling you. He's nearly a man."

"I suppose you're right," said his mother slowly.

"It's a coyote sure enough," his dad continued. "Scrawny and mangy, and probably rabid. I'll bury it in the morning."

Chris moved over on the straw tick away from the sleeping body of little Tad. "Coyote," his lips whispered. A ghost of a smile played on his face. He stretched his body full length and pushed his muscles hard against the lumpy tick. He slept. ✓



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Homemakers' Hints

Paste a large envelope in the back of your cookbook and keep new recipes there until you've had a chance to try them. Then, if the family likes them, you can write or paste them in for permanent use.

To save guess work and disappointment in trying to remember what time you started baking something in the oven, make a small cardboard clock face with bobby pin hands and hang it near the kitchen clock. Set it at your starting time.

Toothbrushes are handy for intricate cleaning chores. The bristles penetrate into hard-to-clean spots on gear-type can openers, egg beaters, food choppers.—*Mrs. Laurie Sanford, Clements, N.S.*

Save the long cardboard rolls used for mailing calendars and inside waxed paper. Roll doilies and other treasured linens around them and they will store without creasing.—*Mrs. V. Tenaschuk, Blucher, Sask.*

Use an ice cream scoop to put muffin batter into paper baking cups. It is easy to drop in the right amount without spilling. The scoop can also be used to advantage when making cupcakes, popovers, filling tart shells, etc.—*Mrs. J. S. Cochrane, Silverton, Man.*

A piece of insect screening placed under floor registers will prevent objects from falling into the air ducts. The screening will also collect a considerable amount of dirt and dust which might otherwise cause trouble.—*Tetsuo Otsu, Vancouver, B.C.*

Keep track of loose snaps in the sewing basket by snapping them through a piece of cheesecloth.

When cleaning windows, wipe one side horizontally and the other side vertically. If there are any streaks, you can tell immediately whether they are on the inside or outside.—*Mrs. Irene Sorochnan, Andrew, Alta.*

A simple way to unknot shoelaces is to place a large safety pin through each side of the knot, then twist and pull pins. Knot becomes loosened without broken fingernails.—*Mrs. Leonard Barnett, Elmsdale, P.E.I.*

Use strings of poppet beads to loop back curtains. The length can be adjusted easily and they are readily undone at nighttime if the curtains are to be drawn across the windows. They come in varying tones to match or contrast with the curtain fabric.—*Mrs. J. S. Burden, Lone Rock, Sask.*

For years I threw away old nylons. Then I made a cushion form with a zipper at one end. Into this I put all old nylons until I need them for stuffing bazaar toys. In the meantime, it serves as a pillow on my favorite chair.—*Mrs. W. Larsen, South Porcupine, Ont.*

I use four needles to knit the cuffs on sweater sleeves so they can be turned back without showing unsightly seams.—*Mrs. C. R. Newby, Sardis, B.C.*



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or 1 2/3 c. once-sifted
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Baking Powder
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1 1/2 c. fine
granulated sugar
1/2 c. cocoa

Add
2/3 c. soft shortening
1 c. milk
1 tsp. vanilla

Beat 300 strokes with wooden spoon or 2 mins. with electric mixer set at medium speed.

Add
2 eggs
and beat another 150 strokes or 1 min. Turn into 2 greased 8" round layer cake pans, lined in the bottom with greased waxed paper. Bake in a mod. oven 350°, 35 to 40 mins. Stand on wire racks for 10 mins. Turn out, peel off paper and allow cakes to cool completely.

Split cold layers horizontally. Put layers together again with filling and topping of Peppermint Whipped Cream Filling. Decorate with curls of chocolate.

Yield: about 10 servings.

Peppermint Whipped Cream Filling. Beat 1 pt. (2 1/2 c.) whipping cream until softly stiff. Add and beat in 1/3 c. icing sugar and 1/2 tsp. peppermint extract. Tint delicately with green food coloring.

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Home and Family

The Country Guide's magazine for rural women

Supervised Swimming

by GWEN LESLIE

CAN you swim? Can your children swim? Non-swimmers often blame lack of opportunity. With well-water overflow and co-ordinated effort, the rural community of Curries, Ont., created opportunity for its young people. The swimming program developed around the G. R. Rowe farm pond is a fine example of what can be done.

Several years ago, after building a new house, Bob Rowe found his old well just barely adequate for the needs of two farm homes. In digging the old well deeper, he tapped a source of water so strong it overflowed. Rather than run the overflow off in a drain, the Rowes decided to use it to develop a farm pond.

In co-operation with the Thames Valley Conservation Authority, a circular area 125 feet in diameter was excavated in a small field adjacent to the farm buildings. The depth was graded: one half of the pool was made shallow with a gradual slope; the other half was dug about 8 feet deep for diving. Sand was trucked in from nearby gravel pits to form a play area and to surface the pool bottom. The well overflow was piped to the excavation. It feeds in continually through an inlet pipe and filters out through a drain.

"It was Bob's idea right from the beginning that, if we built a pond, he'd like to see the local children use it," Grace Rowe told me. "When we decided to go ahead, he suggested to our farm forum group that if a committee would supervise it, the pond could be made available for community use."

Three couples from the Curries farm forum have served as a supervisory committee each year since. A new committee is struck off at the last forum meeting in the spring. The wives organize the swimming supervision; the husbands tend to the building and fixing of such things as the diving board. The money for materials is collected by canvassing, and good use is made of materials at hand. In the pool's second season, the forum committee built temporary partitions which convert an old chicken house into a bathhouse. They whitewashed the floors, attached clothes hooks to the walls, and installed a sanitary toilet in both the girls' and the boys' sections. In the fall, the partitions are easily removed and the building is returned to farm use as housing for dry cows.

INITIALY, supervision was provided every week day. The committee found this a burden and so, in 1960, limited it to Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons. For the past two summers the supervisory committee has arranged with qualified swimming instructors living in the community to give half-hour group lessons to non-swimmer, beginner and swimmer sections. These have proved a valuable supplement to the casual instruction provided the bathers by parents and friends. The pool is open for swimming under parents' supervision every day and evening except Sunday.



Non-swimmers are confined to the shallow part of the pool. Those who display their ability to swim twice the rope marker's length may swim on the deep side.



One afternoon last summer, Rowes' guest Ron McBeth sat beside swimmer Carol Stephenson; Mrs. G. R. Rowe looked on with day's supervisor, Mrs. A. Cordingley.

"On Sundays it was just like Coney Island," Mrs. Rowe explained, "and community people stayed away, so we limited the pond to private use on Sundays."

The Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon program provides for an overall supervisor and a competent swimmer. A life preserver is kept handy to the swimmer. St. John Ambulance personnel demonstrate mouth-to-mouth respiration for the supervisory group at the beginning of the season. Each supervisor has reference to the following guide worked out by the committee.

Memo to the Supervisor for the Day

1. Whoever goes on the other side of the rope must swim across and back without stopping, or they must remain on this side no matter who they claim is watching them.
2. The supervising swimmer for the day should feel free to test anyone at any time, whether their name is on the list or not. If they fail, they must remain on this side. If they succeed their name should be added to the list if not already there.
3. Each person is to have a "buddy" and stay with the same buddy for the afternoon, with the supervisor blowing the whistle four or five times during the afternoon.
4. Ask swimmers to report to the supervisor when they leave the swimming area.
5. Pre-school children must be supervised by their families.

THE rope referred to in the first rule divides the shallow pool side (suitable for non-swimmers) from the deeper part. When a child has shown that he can swim two lengths of the rope without stopping, he qualifies to swim on the deep side and his name is placed on the swimmers' list. The supervisor and swimmer are stationed on the bank at the pond's shallow side. The buddy system requires the swimmers to be paired; each swimmer is charged with watching his buddy. When called by the supervisor's whistle, buddies join hands to be counted.

Supervised swimming times (2 to 4 p.m. Mondays and Fridays and 1 to 3 p.m. Wednesdays) and swimming regulations are posted on a sign in front of the bathhouse. Outside of the supervised hours, children under 13 and non-swimmers must be accompanied by an adult; pre-school children by their own family. Bathes are requested to stay away from the farm buildings and to keep bikes, bottles and dogs away from the pool area. No swimming is permitted after 10 p.m.

Although the Rowes themselves do not serve on the committee, it meets at their house. Problems, such as the pollywogs which took over the pond several years ago, involve them. (To discourage the pollywogs' return, bluestone is added to the water each spring and a chemical purifier is used throughout the swimming season.)

As host and hostess for their modern-day version of the "old swimmin' hole," the Rowes take real satisfaction in the progress of the young swimmers. They credit community effort and the co-operation of the bathers with the success of the swimming program planned around their farm pond.

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GREYHOUND



Hazards in Home Canning

BUT I've been preserving my vegetables this way for years and I've lost very few jars!" How often have you heard a homemaker defend her method this way?

G. Strachan, food technologist at the Canada Agriculture Research Station, Lethbridge, Alta., issues a word of caution to those who continue to preserve vegetables without pressure cooking. In a Lethbridge Research Station weekly letter, he points out: "It is extremely risky not to pressure cook, as there is always the danger of food poisoning (botulism) due to toxins produced by certain bacteria (Clostridium botulinum). Since these bacteria are present in most soils, they can readily find their way into vegetables. Poisons that are produced by these bacteria are fast-acting and generally fatal, with few indications of poisoning prior to complete collapse.

"Since families normally eat together, entire families may become ill at the same time following the eating of foods containing these toxins. In most cases medication is difficult to administer.

"Underprocessed foods contaminated with bacterial poisons do not always exhibit offensive flavors and odors, nor are they always discolored." For this reason, the homemaker cannot trust her own observation by sight and smell to judge the safe eating quality of home canned produce.

"Efficient pressure cooking eliminates all harmful organisms, both bacterial cells and spores, and also preserves many of the nutrients lost

through lengthy cooking. The active bacterial cells are readily killed by boiling for five minutes, but spores of these organisms are not destroyed. The latter will grow under favorable conditions and produce fatal poisons. Fortunately, the spores can be destroyed readily by temperatures slightly above the boiling point of water. Such temperatures can be attained only in an efficient pressure cooker.

"The only other successful method of destroying the spores is by the addition of acid to the product, which renders most vegetables unpalatable. Such acidic vegetables as rhubarb and tomatoes, and all the fruits, can be processed safely in boiling water without pressure.

"For safer preserving," Mr. Strachan advises, "each kind of vegetable requires a specific time and pressure, which can be found in reliable canning guides."

If you do not already have a copy in your cookbook collection, write now for your free copy of "Home Canning of Fruits and Vegetables," prepared by the Consumer Section, Canada Dept. of Agriculture, from: Information Division, Canada Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa. A letter to this address requires no stamp.

Other Booklets

Other publications by the Consumer Section which will be of interest in the coming months are "Freezing Foods," "Jams, Jellies and Pickles," "Salads," and "The Art of Making Sandwiches." All are available free from the address above. ✓

Care Adds Hours to Flower Life

YOU can double the house life of cut flowers by treating them with just a little extra care. Here are some suggestions.

Cut the flowers in the morning. Transfer them to the basement or similar cool place (40°F. is ideal). Condition the blooms by covering the full length of the stem in water at room temperature. Let them stand, uncrowded, for one to two hours. Then, they may be arranged in flower holders. An inch of water in the container is enough for most flowers after this conditioning.

With woody-stemmed flowers, such as lilacs, make a slit 2 to 3 inches up the stem. This ensures an opening for water to enter. After conditioning, arrange the flowers in enough water to cover the slits.

Instead of cool water, place the stems of roses first in 2 to 3 inches of hot (about 100°F.) water. Protect the blossoms and foliage from steam with a cover of cloth or paper. Let stand until water is cool. Remove the roses to deep, cool water for a hardening period.

Peonies, roses, carnations, lilacs and violets benefit from a liberal sprinkling with cool water. Use a fine spray which will not bruise the blossoms. Lily blossoms, sweet peas and petunias resent this sprinkling treatment, however. If sprinkled with water, their flowers will spot.

To condition tulips, wrap them in

damp newspaper and immerse in deep, cold water to which a good-sized piece of laundry starch has been added.

Dahlias, poppies and other plants which ooze a milky sap, require singeing. Push the stem ends through heavy paper to keep steam from rising to the blooms. Then dip the stems in 1 to 2 inches of boiling water for one minute. Instead of this water treatment, you may hold the stem ends in an open flame for 30 seconds. Singe the stems again if you cut them while rearranging the flowers.

To keep flowers at their best for the longest possible time, change their water daily. This prevents bacterial growth which can clog the stem ends. With each change of water, cut a little off the flower stems to make sure the end is not clogged. Pick off wilted blossoms and yellowing foliage.

If one flower droops badly, remove it. The drooping may be caused by an air space at the bottom of the stem which prevents water from rising into it. Place the wilted flower in a container of warm water; cut 2 inches off the stem under water, and leave the bloom there until it straightens up.

Protect your bouquets from drafts which cause rapid evaporation and shorten your flowers' lives. ✓

Off-farm employment gives Jackie Jevne a personal sense of security and this is one reason she is a

Working Wife

by **ELVA FLETCHER**

Home Editor



[Guide photos

Jackie Jevne keeps a guiding hand on the blueprints for the farm home-to-be.

CAN a farm wife and mother successfully mix employment off the farm with her responsibilities to her husband, family and home? Jackie Jevne says yes. And the homey atmosphere at Vaughaven, the Jevne farm a few miles north of Wetaskiwin in central Alberta, suggests that it can be done.

A city girl, Jackie gained her first experience in country living after she graduated from Calgary Teacher's College in 1943 when she went into a rural district near Wetaskiwin to teach. Two years later, when she married Morris Jevne, she moved into a field of activity completely new and different to her: she became a farm wife.

As long as the Jevne children were small, Jackie did not consider returning to her profession. Then the three youngsters—the two boys, Tom and Nels, and their sister Ronna—reached school age. By that time the need for professional teachers had reached new heights as school enrollment mounted. With her family's blessing Jackie responded to the need. She went back to teaching.

There are two reasons why she considers the decision a wise one. First is the fact that she thoroughly enjoys teaching her mixture of Grade 4 and 5 students; secondly, she finds the monthly salary gives her a sense of security which she personally needs. As she points out, this income does allow them to make improvements to their home which might otherwise have to be deferred until such time as the money could come from the farm business.

ONCE Jackie decided to return to teaching, she knew she would need to streamline her household duties. At this point the family set up a few house rules.

The most important of these, as far as Jackie is concerned, is that the family always breakfasts together. Experience taught her they couldn't always be together at supper time. The reason: as with so many families nowadays, each one of them is involved in some kind of community activity. A lot of Morris' free time is taken up with his responsibilities as Alberta director and vice-president of Federated Co-operatives; the young people are involved in 4-H projects and community sports; music and sewing lessons take up some of Ronna's out-of-school time. Jackie feels this breakfast arrangement is essential to their family life because it is the one week-day meal at which they can be together as a family.

Everyone makes his or her own bed. The boys look after the furnace, feed the calves. Ronna makes lunches with advice from her mother. School books and homework must be left in the back entrance hall each evening so none will be forgotten in the morning rush. And there is a morning rush as the entire family moves off to their individual routines.

Renovations to the Jevne's older-style farm home have done much to make housekeeping easier.

Actually the Jevnes have a long term plan to renovate the entire house. These plans started with Jackie's penciled sketches which produced ideas that were later incorporated into the detailed blueprints for the house that is to be.

The first stage of the renovation started in spring, 1959. "There was chaos around here for 6 weeks once we started," Jackie says. Once this stage had been completed, Jackie found her household duties a lot easier, because the renovation gave her much needed storage and counter space. New floor and counter coverings are much easier to clean and keep clean.

In the change, the back part of the first floor was converted into a combined kitchen and family room. Speaking of the original kitchen, Jackie says "it had so many doors we just had to get rid of some of them." One interior wall came out, this with some protest from the males in the family. The old pantry became the Jevne office with its own farm bulletin board. It is separated from the kitchen by an attractive planter. Storage space under the planter was utilized to house typewriter and adding machine. The kitchen is an efficient U-shape with fir cupboards that Jackie finished herself.

Another change extended the back entry by 3 feet. This gave the Jevnes additional space in which to build a clothes cupboard with sliding doors and its own shelf for hats and caps, and a place for rubbers. Closed-in and shelved, a dumb waiter on the opposite wall became a storage cupboard for household cleaning materials. Add to these conveniences a new picture window, a built-in buffet and Jackie's modern version of the

old-fashioned kitchen couch and the result is a pleasing blend of new ideas with old comforts.

Week ends are cleaning and baking times. Jackie always plans to serve lots of hearty soups and she takes full advantage of her home freezer. You may even see her at the community coin-operated laundry; she finds it a real time-saver.

The second stage of the renovation calls for even more extensive changes to the remainder of the house. Meantime it's indicative of the Jevne family that they have postponed this phase of their project for a year or so. Instead they plan to improve the house across the road in which their hired man and his family live.

VAUGHAVEN is a family farm. The Jevnes have three quarter-sections in the home farm; they rent another two quarter-sections; and they think they're fortunate to have a half section of pasture at nearby Millet which Jackie describes as a "sportsman's paradise." The farm is a combined beef-hog operation in which the Jevnes feed all the grain they grow. In harvest time the boys work right along with their father and Jackie is "real proud" of the way they can take over when he is away.

A family farm, Vaughaven is also a farm business that is a family business. And this is why you will find the boys discussing plans for the farm's future with their parents. Last fall Jackie and the boys successfully invested some of their money in feeder cattle. With plans for a new dairy processing plant in Wetaskiwin, they're talking about adding some Holstein heifers to the farm operation.

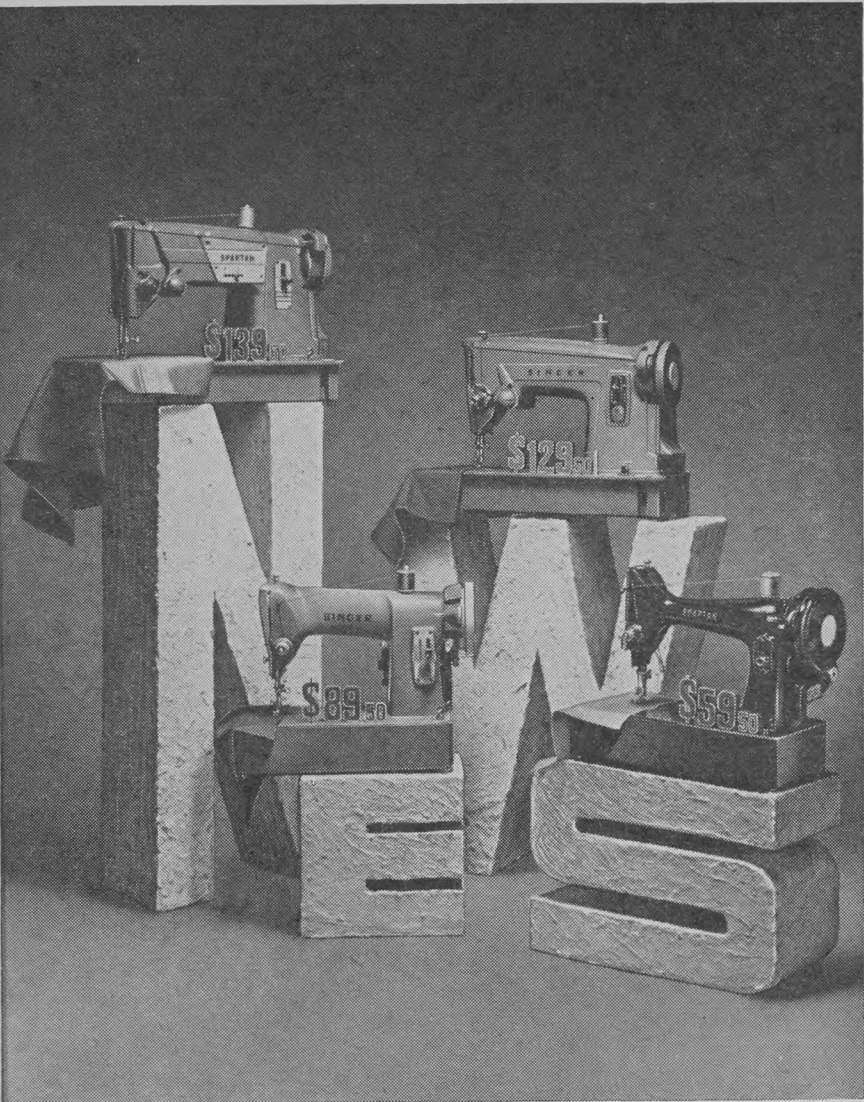
Jackie and Morris believe the young people more quickly learn to use their money wisely by first-hand experience. They themselves operate on the principle that good money management is all-important to successful farm operation. For this reason they are insistent that all three youngsters learn to spend money wisely. Both parents



The entrance at right leads into the farm office. An old-style sink gave way to planter and storage area.



Twelve-year-old Ronna finds her lunch-making duties much easier in the farm's new kitchen.



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feel "It's important for them to learn what a well-invested dollar can do for them."

Jackie is proud of the youngsters' independent spirit. They don't ask for pocket money. They're much more likely to look for a means of earning it. They have already explored the need for baby-sitters among their neighbors and they frequently offer such services. Jackie looks on this as a tribute to their versatility.

As farmers, the Jevnes have faced the usual hazards of short crops and low prices. As a family they've had their share of illness and accident, the most continuing of which is Tom's diabetic condition. He was 2 years old when they learned he would need insulin injections for the rest of his life. By trial and error they developed their own method

of coping with this condition. Now he is 15 and they measure the success of their method by Tom's ability to do a man's work when a man's work is needed, and by his awareness of the need to be watchful of his own physical condition.

Tom, according to Jackie, is really keen about farming. In his opinion, there is no other life like it. Fourteen-year-old Nels, on the other hand, thinks a regular pay cheque would be preferable to the uncertainty of income from farming.

What effect has Jackie's employment had on the Jevne family? If anything, it seems to have contributed to the development of a closely-knit, co-operatively-minded family, unique because of the independence of thought among its members. V

The Countrywoman

Should Mothers Work?

SHOULD I look for an off-farm job? You may have already asked yourself this question. After all, you have heard it said that married women represented 45 per cent of all the employed women in 1960; and your questioning is understandable as more and more farm wives and mothers take on duties away from the farm.

Jackie Jevne (whose story appears on page 61 of this month's Guide) asked this question of herself and her family many times before she decided to go back to teaching. Five years of teaching later she doesn't feel her decision has been harmful to their family life. In fact, she's inclined to think it has strengthened their family ties.

However, there are a number of basic questions you need to ask yourself before you arrive at any decision regarding employment off the farm. And they need straightforward answers.

First of all, why do you want a job? Some women find themselves working for things. And it is well known that often the more you buy, the more you want. In Jackie Jevne's case she gets a lot of inner satisfaction from her association with and teaching of children; and, as a person, she needed the security of a regular income. It is understandable that some mothers work to help finance their children's education and others simply to be with people. But a job isn't always the solution because of its demands on time and energy; and there are areas of community service that meet this need.

In the long run will it pay you to work? Most jobs involve expenditures that would not arise if you stayed home. For example, you might find you need extra clothes. What about income tax, coffee breaks, transportation? It's a good idea to try to assess what the job will mean to you in actual cash.

SOME other questions come to mind. What is a job likely to do to your sense of values? How will it

affect your happiness with your family and in the community? On the one side it might mean that you and your husband could take a vacation together, or give the children extras like music lessons. In the Jevnes' case, they're rebuilding their home — a project that otherwise would have had to wait. On the minus side a full-time job could mean the loss of companionship within the family group. Conflicts could arise where job responsibility over-shadowed family interests. Is a part-time job the answer?

Can you handle an extra job? Homemaking, for some, is a full-time job; for others, time-saving appliances and good management make an extra job possible. How much extra energy do you have? Some women are happiest when they are busiest. If you belong to this group, you may be able to manage two jobs. Other women find family responsibilities more than enough for their available energy. And if you are one of those who can't stand occasional untidiness, you too would likely be happier at home.

Do your husband and children favor your working? Jackie Jevne's family did and, for this reason, she had no problems in this area. If your family is against it, off-farm employment is not for you.

There is no quick and easy answer to this question of the working wife and mother. The final decision is one that must rest upon your own particular circumstances.—E.F. V

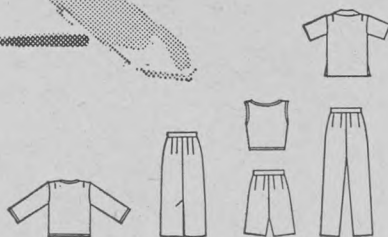


Smart for Summer



2257

No. 2257. Wardrobe co-ordinates to mix and match include a collarless, button-front, top-stitched blazer; Johnny-collared blouse with tab closing, set-in short sleeves; slim skirt; tapered slims; scoop-necked sleeveless overblouse; Jamaica shorts. Miss sizes 10, 12, 14, 16; 75¢.



2266

No. 2266. A band collar tops a casual shirt with set-in roll-up sleeves, worn with tapered long or below-knee pants. Girls' 7, 8, 10, 12, 14; 50¢.



No. 2287. A sub-teen sport wear pattern features a raglan overblouse, top-stitched slims, Bermuda shorts, and a slim skirt with shallow-necked, collarless, waist-length blouse. Sub-teen 8s, 10s, 12s, 14s; 50¢.



2287

No. 2298. This appliqued loose overblouse casts its own sunshine. Tapered long pants, Bermuda shorts and shorts included. Girls' sizes 7, 8, 10, 12, 14. Price 50¢.



2298



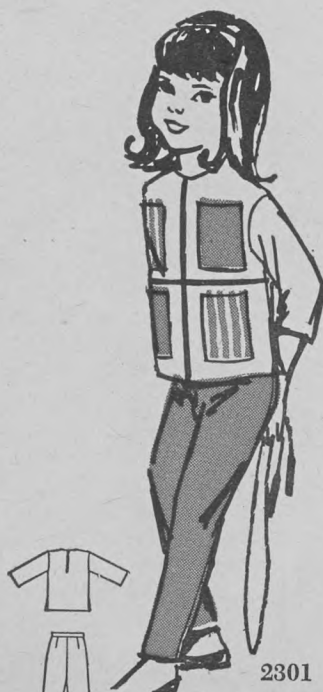
No. 2303. She's dressed for play in a tennis dress with matching bloomers. Back waist elasticized. Sizes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; 50¢.



2303



No. 2301. Four patch pockets and bias tape trim an overblouse to match long pants. Cat and flower applique patterns, shorts included. Girls' 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; 50¢.



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A Cake Collection

by GWEN LESLIE
Food Editor

DO you bake a certain cake as the "specialty of the house?" Whether you bake cakes for guest occasions, or because they are the family's favorite dessert, we think you will enjoy using the recipes below.

Three of this month's recipes are souvenirs from farm trips made in the last year by Guide home editors. In making her Marble Cake, Jean Kallio (Battle for Books, November, 1961) says: "I don't like messing around with chocolate, so I usually use cocoa. I just dump the dry cocoa, 3 tablespoons full, into the batter instead of the chocolate, and it seems to work just as well." You'll find more of Grace Rowe, who contributed her Sponge Cake recipe, on page 59. Canned soup provides the liquid in Gladys Moyer's Miracle Cake, popular in her home (Miladies of Melody Meadows, March, 1962) for its richly spiced moistness.

Carrots are a novel ingredient in another moist cake which keeps very well. Its cinnamon flavor captured our fancy when we tried it in our staff canteen. And for a touch of spring, we've included a delicate Chocolate Chiffon Cake made with sweet cooking chocolate. Topped with a fresh flower nosegay, it can double as a centerpiece for a festive occasion.

Marble Cake

Mrs. Kallio, Lucky Lake, Sask.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 2 c. all-purpose flour | 1 tsp. vanilla |
| 3½ tsp. baking powder | 2 eggs |
| 1 tsp. salt | 1 oz. unsweetened chocolate, melted |
| 1¼ c. sugar | ½ tsp. baking soda |
| ½ c. butter | 2 T. hot water |
| 1 c. milk | |

Have all ingredients at room temperature. Sift flour; measure and resift twice with baking powder, salt and sugar. Sift once more into a large mixing bowl. Add butter, milk and vanilla, blend together with a spoon. Beat with electric mixer or by hand for 2 min. Scrape sides and bottom of bowl twice during mixing. Add eggs and beat 2 min. more. Pour two-thirds of the batter into a greased 8 by 12-in. cake pan. Add cooled melted chocolate to remaining batter. Dissolve baking soda in the hot water; stir into chocolate mixture. Beat for ½ min. Spoon chocolate batter over first batter, then run a knife through both several times to create the marble effect. Bake in a moderate oven at 350°F. for 35 to 40 min. or until cake tests done.

Sponge Cake

Mrs. Rowe, Curries, Ont.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| 1 T. butter | 1 c. pastry flour |
| ½ c. milk | 1 tsp. baking powder |
| 2 eggs, beaten | (rounded) |
| 1 c. sugar | |
| 1 tsp. vanilla | |

Scald milk with butter. Beat eggs until light; then gradually beat in sugar. Gradually blend in scalded milk and butter mixture. Stir in vanilla. Measure

pastry flour before sifting, then sift with baking powder. Fold dry ingredients, a bit at a time, into the first mixture. Bake cake batter in an 8-in. sq. pan in a moderate oven at 350°F. for about 35 min.

Top the cooled cake with a sifting of icing sugar.

Miracle Cake

Mrs. Moyer, Innisfail, Alta.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| ¼ c. butter | 1 tsp. cinnamon |
| 1 c. sugar | 1 tsp. allspice |
| 2 egg yolks | 1 tsp. nutmeg |
| 2 c. sifted all-purpose flour | 10-oz. can tomato soup |
| ¼ tsp. salt | 1 c. chopped nuts |
| 1 tsp. baking soda | 1 c. chopped raisins |
| 1½ tsp. baking powder | |

Cream butter; add sugar gradually. Beat until light and fluffy. Beat egg yolks with rotary beater until thick and a pale lemon color. Add to fat-sugar mixture, beating thoroughly until creamy. Mix flour with salt, baking soda, baking powder, and spices. Sift together 4 or 5 times. Add dry ingredients alternately with soup (adding about ¼ at a time), beginning and ending with dry ingredients. Stir gently and quickly until batter is well blended together. Do not overmix. Fold in nuts and raisins. Spread carefully in a greased 9-in. sq. pan. Bake in a moderate oven at 350°F. for 55 to 60 min. Let stand 15 to 20 minutes before removing cake from pan. Cool and serve plain or iced.

Chocolate Chiffon Cake

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| 4 oz. sweet cooking chocolate | ¾ tsp. salt |
| ¾ c. boiling water | 7 eggs, separated |
| 1½ c. sifted cake flour | ½ c. oil |
| 1½ c. sugar | ½ tsp. cream of tartar |
| 2 T. instant coffee | Seven Minute Frosting |
| 2 tsp. baking powder | Chocolate Drizzle |

Combine chocolate and boiling water in a small saucepan. Stir over very low heat until chocolate is completely melted. Remove from heat and set aside to cool.

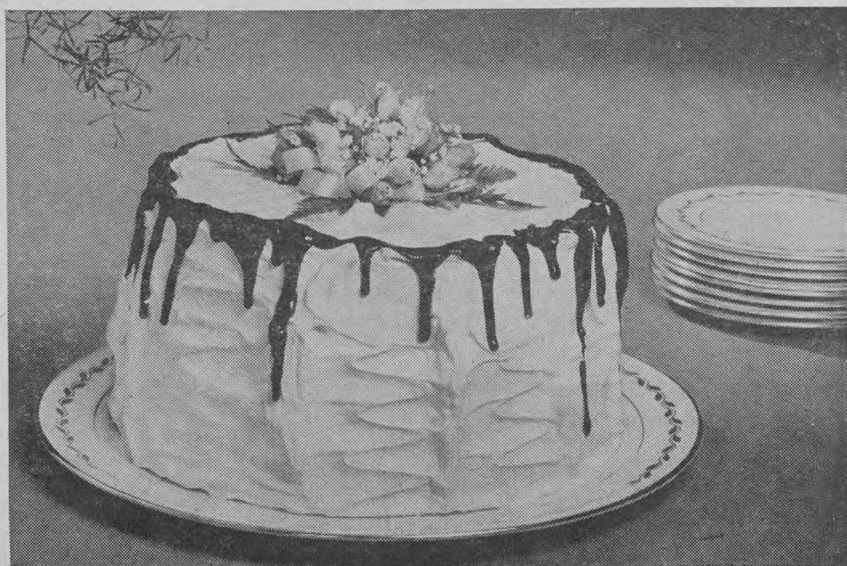
Measure sifted flour. Add 1¼ cups of the sugar, instant coffee, baking powder, and salt and sift together into a large bowl. Make a well in the center of the dry ingredients. Add egg yolks, oil and the cooled chocolate mixture. Beat at low speed on electric mixer or with a spoon until batter is smooth (about 2 min.).

Combine egg whites with cream of tartar in a large bowl. Beat until foamy at high speed on electric mixer or with hand beater (about 1 min.). Gradually add the remaining ¼ cup sugar and continue beating until egg whites will hold very stiff peaks. Gradually pour the chocolate mixture over the egg whites. Using a wire whip or rubber scraper, fold mixtures together until just blended. Pour batter into an ungreased 10-in. tube pan and bake in a moderate oven at 350°F. for 60 to 65 min. Invert cake and cool completely. Spread frosting over top and sides of cake. Trace outside edge of cake top with chocolate, letting it dribble down sides of cake.

Orange Nut Chiffon Version: Prepare Chocolate Chiffon Cake as directed, omitting instant coffee and adding 2 teaspoons grated orange rind to the dry ingredients with the egg yolks. Add 1 cup finely chopped nuts to the chocolate mixture just before it is folded into egg whites.

Seven Minute Frosting

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 2 egg whites, unbeaten | ⅓ c. water |
| 1½ c. sugar | 2 tsp. light corn syrup |
| Dash of salt | 1 tsp. vanilla |



Sweet cooking chocolate lends color and flavor to a delicate chiffon cake, shown above, iced with a soft, cooked frosting rimmed with melted chocolate.



Gladys Moyer samples her own Miracle Cake from the plate held by her daughter, Norma Sveinson.

[Gulde photo]

Combine egg whites, sugar, salt, water and corn syrup in top of double boiler. Beat about 1 min., or until thoroughly mixed. Place over boiling water and beat constantly with sturdy egg beater (or at high speed on electric mixer) for 7 min., or until frosting will stand in stiff peaks. Stir frosting up from bottom and sides of pan occasionally with rubber scraper, spatula or spoon.

Remove from boiling water. For a very smooth, satiny frosting, pour at once into a large bowl for final beating. Then add vanilla and beat 1 min. or until thick enough to spread. Yields 4½ cups frosting, enough to cover top and sides of 10-in. tube cake.

Chocolate Drizzle

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 1 oz. unsweetened chocolate | 1 tsp. butter |
|-----------------------------|---------------|

Melt chocolate and butter over hot water. Dribble from teaspoon over cake frosting.

Carrot Cake

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| 4 eggs | 2 tsp. cinnamon |
| 2 c. sugar | 3 c. grated carrot, loosely filled |
| 1½ c. cooking oil | 3 c. sifted all-purpose flour |
| 1 tsp. salt | |
| 2 tsp. baking soda | |

Beat eggs in mixing bowl, using a rotary or electric beater. Beat in sugar, adding a little at a time. Add oil and mix thoroughly. Sift flour, measure, then sift with salt, baking soda and cinnamon. Add in several parts to egg mixture; mix together well. Fold in grated carrot. Spoon batter into a greased 9 by 13-in. pan and bake in a moderate oven at 350°F. for about 45 min. or until done. Cool and frost.

Note: This recipe may be halved and baked in one 8-in. square pan.

Frosting

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 lb. sifted icing sugar | 8-oz. pkg. cream cheese |
| ¼ c. butter | 1 tsp. vanilla |

Cream the cheese and butter together thoroughly. Stir in vanilla. Add icing sugar gradually, beating until of spreading consistency.

Key to Abbreviations

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| tsp.—teaspoon | oz.—ounce |
| T.—tablespoon | lb.—pound |
| c.—cup | pt.—pint |
| pkg.—package | qt.—quart |

[General Foods photo]

Bacon-Flavored Foods

THE sweet-smoke aroma of bacon sizzling lazily in the pan is about the most pleasant morning greeting we know. Crisp bacon bits can give the same flavor lift to foods served later in the day.

Bacon Peanut Butter Sandwich Filling

$\frac{1}{2}$ c. chopped, crisp-cooked bacon $\frac{1}{2}$ c. peanut butter
 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. chili sauce

Combine ingredients and spread generously between buttered slices of rye or other bread. Yields about 1 cup filling (enough for 6 double sandwiches). Note: This filling keeps well in the refrigerator.

Potato Soup

4 medium-size potatoes Few grains cayenne
1 tsp. salt Few drops Worcestershire
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. boiling water Sauce
3 slices side bacon $\frac{1}{4}$ c. cream or top milk
 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. finely chopped onion 3 c. milk
Few grains nutmeg

Peel potatoes and cut in small pieces. Place pieces in a saucepan and add salt and boiling water. Cover closely and boil until tender.

Meanwhile, cut bacon in small pieces and fry until crisp. Lift crisp bits from fat. Add onion to bacon dripping and cook until tender and golden. Lift onions from fat.

Drain cooked potatoes; reserve cooking water. Mash potatoes with 1 tablespoon of the bacon fat, cayenne, nutmeg and Worcestershire sauce. Add cream and beat until light. Stir in bacon pieces, onion, potato water and milk; mix well.

Cover and heat just to the scalding point, stirring often. Serve immediately. Yields 5 or 6 servings.

Tomato Bacon Scallop

7 slices bacon Pepper
20-oz. can tomatoes 3 slices process cheese, cut in strips
2 tsp. sugar 3 slices bread, buttered and cut in rectangles
 $1\frac{1}{4}$ c. fresh bread crumbs
1 tsp. salt

Drain tomatoes, reserving $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of the juice. Fry bacon; drain and crumble into the tomato juice. Add sugar. Pour all but 1 tablespoon of the dripping from skillet; add onions and brown lightly. Combine onions and bread crumbs with tomato juice. Place tomatoes in $6\frac{1}{2}$ by $9\frac{1}{2}$ -in. casserole. Halve tomatoes if necessary to cover the bottom. Sprinkle with salt and pepper. Cover with tomato juice mixture. Arrange cheese over surface. Top with buttered bread rectangles and bake in a very hot oven at 450°F. for 10 min. Yields 4 servings.

Bacon 'n Egg Scramble

1 lb. sliced bacon $\frac{1}{4}$ c. sliced canned mushrooms
2 medium-size tomatoes 6 eggs, beaten
2 T. chopped onion $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. thyme
 $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt Pinch of rosemary

Place bacon in an unheated skillet (slices will separate easily when

heated). Cook slowly, turning often to cook and brown evenly. Drain bacon on absorbent paper, transfer to hot platter and keep warm. Pour off all but 2 tablespoons bacon dripping. Cut one tomato in wedges, then saute wedges in bacon fat. Transfer to platter with bacon. Pan-fry onions and mushrooms 3 to 4 min. in same pan. Chop remaining tomato and add to onions; cook a few min. longer. Combine beaten eggs with salt, thyme and rosemary, stir into pan and cook until eggs are just set. Serve with bacon and sauteed tomato wedges. Yields 4 to 5 servings.

Bacon 'n Bran Muffins

6 slices bacon $\frac{1}{4}$ c. brown sugar, packed
1 c. sifted all-purpose flour 1 c. whole bran cereal
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. baking powder 1 egg, beaten
 $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt 3 T. bacon dripping
 $\frac{2}{3}$ c. milk

Pan-fry bacon until crisp. Drain on absorbent paper. Crumble. Reserve 3 tablespoons bacon dripping. Sift together flour, baking powder, salt and sugar. Mix in bran cereal. Combine egg, milk and bacon dripping; blend lightly into the dry ingredients. Fold in crumbled bacon. Fill greased muffin cups $\frac{3}{4}$ full with batter. Bake in a hot oven at 450°F. about 15 min. Yields 8 medium muffins.

Cheese and Bacon Rolls

1 c. mashed potato $1\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. shredded aged cheddar cheese, lightly packed $\frac{1}{2}$ c. lukewarm water
8 strips bacon 2 tsp. granulated sugar
1 c. milk 2 pkg. active dry yeast
 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. potato water $5\frac{3}{4}$ c. sifted all-purpose flour
2 T. shortening $\frac{1}{2}$ c. chopped ripe olives
2 T. bacon dripping

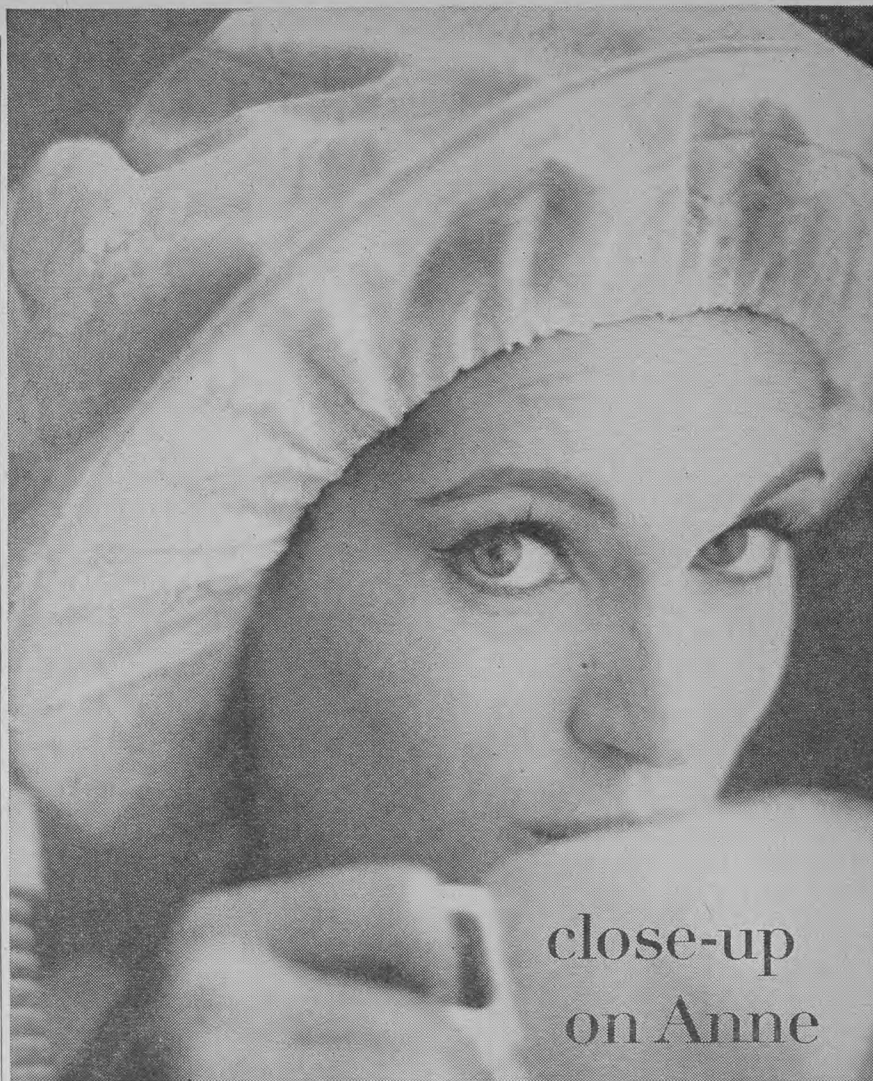
Prepare mashed potato, saving potato water. Shred cheese. Fry bacon strips until crisp; drain (saving dripping) and crumble into small chips.

Scald milk and $\frac{1}{2}$ c. potato water. Stir in shortening, mashed potato, cheese, salt and bacon dripping. Cool to lukewarm.

Measure lukewarm water into a large bowl; stir in 2 teaspoons of sugar. Sprinkle with yeast, let stand 10 min. and then stir well. Add milk mixture to yeast. Stir in 2 cups flour and beat well. Cover with a damp tea towel. Let rise in a warm place, free from drafts, until double in bulk (about 35 min.).

Stir down batter; add bacon chips and olives. Mix in remaining $3\frac{3}{4}$ cups flour. Turn out dough on floured board or canvas and knead until smooth and elastic. Place in greased bowl, grease top and cover. Let rise in a warm place as above until double in bulk, about 50 min.

Punch down dough. Turn out on a lightly floured board or canvas and knead until smooth. Divide dough in 3 equal parts. Shape each portion into a roll 12 inches long. Cut each roll in 12 pieces and shape into smooth balls. Place in greased muffin cups or well apart on greased cookie sheets. Grease tops. Cover and let rise as before until double in bulk, about 30 minutes. Bake at 375°F. (moderately hot oven) for 15 to 18 min.—G.L. V



drying her hair in comfort!



Anne is finishing her coffee... relaxed... wearing her Canadian General Electric Portable Hair Dryer. It's whisper-quiet, light and portable—you can do other things while your hair is drying... oh, joy! There's a special inner liner to give fast, all-over heat and comfortable drying... at last. And you can choose from three heats plus a refreshing cool setting... lovely idea. AND MORE. Without removing it, you can reach in the top of this adjustable, lacey pink bonnet to check your hair. Is it any wonder more Canadians choose CGE appliances than any other make.

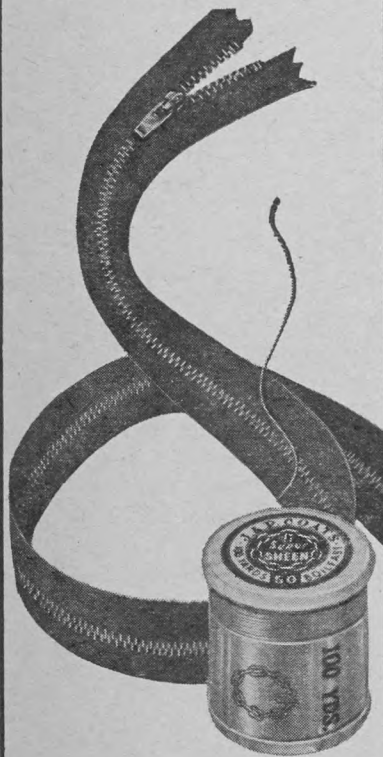
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How to Make Hairpin Lace

by MAY BRAY

"**H**AIRPIN lace is fascinating. It's also economical to make," says Clara Vale, who lives on the fifth line, Caledon, Ontario. Once the technique has been mastered, she claims it is no problem to make attractive hats, blouses, dresses, bed jackets, stoles, afghans and table mats.

Miss Vale's interest in hairpin lace dates back to her childhood.

"My mother was of German descent," she explains, "and she taught us handwork. We started with cork work and graduated to braided rugs."

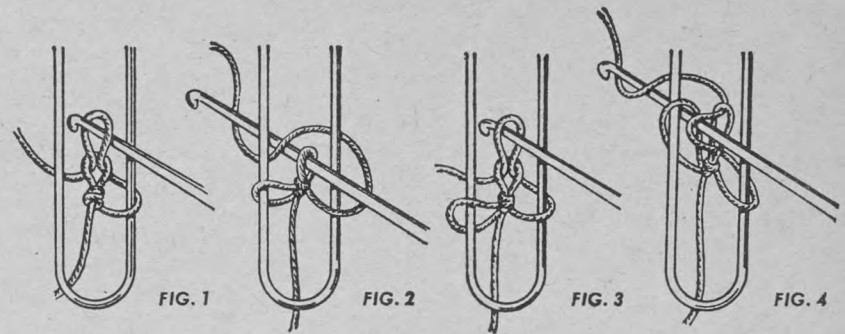
When the children were proficient at these, they learned to make hairpin lace for the camisoles popular at that time, and for insertion in pillow cases.

Miss Vale's mother made their first hairpins from light wire bent into a U-shape; their material was crochet cotton.

This homemade hairpin had one fault; the ends drew together and the work was not even. This form was eventually succeeded by a right-angle hairpin with a separate arm attached to stabilize the width. Later hairpins reverted to the "U" shape with various types of ends to keep the work straight. Clara Vale prefers one that has arms with adjustable plastic ends. Others, made of aluminum or tin, range in price from \$1.25 to \$2.

To begin a pattern, Miss Vale suggests you make a loose chain stitch with a No. 6 steel crochet hook. Take hook out of stitch and insert the left-hand prong of the hairpin through the chain stitch; draw out the loop until the knot is halfway between the prongs, then bring thread to front and around the right-hand prong to the back. Insert the crochet hook up through the loop on left-hand prong, draw thread through and make a single crochet.

To get crochet hook in position for the next step, place hook parallel with work and hold with left hand; with right hand grasp the handle of the hook from the back of the



4 basic steps.

hairpin, and turn the hairpin. You are then ready for the next stitch.

Miss Vale warns: you must be careful to see that the wool or thread with which you are working is always to the back of the hairpin.

She suggests you practise with old wool until you have mastered the

five stitches of the second strip and attach it to the center of the first strip. This gives a ruffled effect.

Two and 3-ply wools make the prettiest articles. A hat requires 1 ball of 3-ply wool and can be made in an afternoon. A crocheted or knitted afghan may require 30 to 40 balls of wool; an afghan of hairpin lace takes only 15 balls. Miss Vale points out that one person may use more wool than another, depending on tightness in crocheting and tension of work. However, the quantities she has given represent the average amount required.

"It is one of the most fascinating handicrafts I know," Miss Vale says enthusiastically. She is convinced it does not require the depth of concentration necessary in some handicrafts. And that's why she slips her hairpin into her bag when she's off to a meeting. She's learned she can make lace while she is listening to the business of the moment. V



Wearing a stole she made of hairpin lace, Clara Vale enjoys her hobby.

Homemade Hand Cream

"**S**PARE the lotion and spoil the skin" might be the spring and winter cry for farm women who battle cold-weather chapping. This economical, homemade hand cream allows lavish use at nominal cost. It comes from the wife of a forest ranger stationed in a district where temperatures drop far below zero and deep snows linger into spring.

- 4 oz. steric acid
- 16 oz. distilled water
- 1 oz. grated paraffin
- 12 oz. glycerin
- ½ oz. stronger ammonia
- 15 grains borax

1. Melt steric acid, grated paraffin and distilled water in double boiler. After it is hot and clear, add ammonia.

2. While these ingredients are melting, heat glycerin in another container. Add borax (and perfume, if desired).

3. When both are hot, pour first mixture into the second. Beat until fluffy and thickened. If lumpy, reheat and beat again. Yield: about 3 pints.

These ingredients are available at most drug stores.—Annette Tussing. V

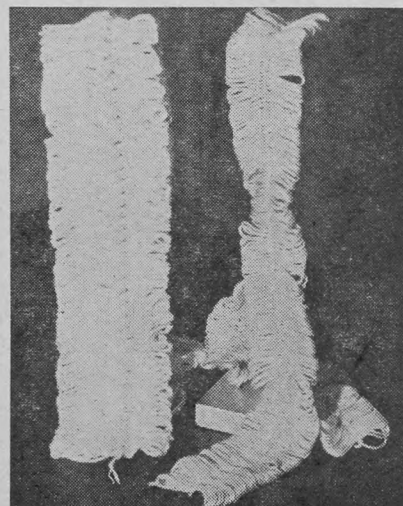
tension and can keep your work in the center of the hairpin.

The simplest article to make is a stole. This is usually 300 loops in length. Mark each 100 loops with a safety pin. This is easier than counting as you work. When you have completed 300 stitches, pull 3 inches of wool through and remove from hairpin. If you are using a 2-inch hairpin you will need five strips. You don't need additional wool to join these strips. Join them together by weaving.

To do this, put the hook through three stitches on one side of a strip with the last stitch pulled through. The same procedure is followed on one side of the second strip. Continue weaving from side to side. To finish the edges of the stole, draw one loop through the next loop all the way around. This will eliminate any fraying.

Angora wool collars are pretty and require a small amount of material. Make them of three strips: the first strip should be 100 loops; the second strip, 150 loops; the third, 275.

To join strips for a hat, thread a needle with the same wool. Take



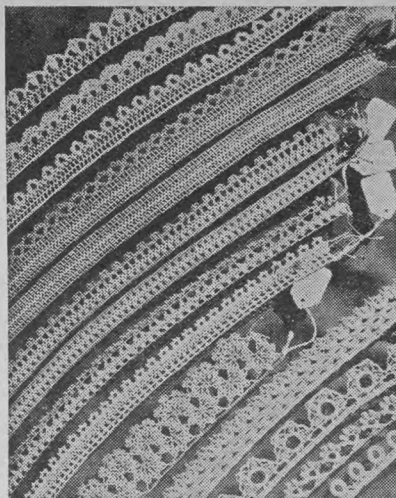
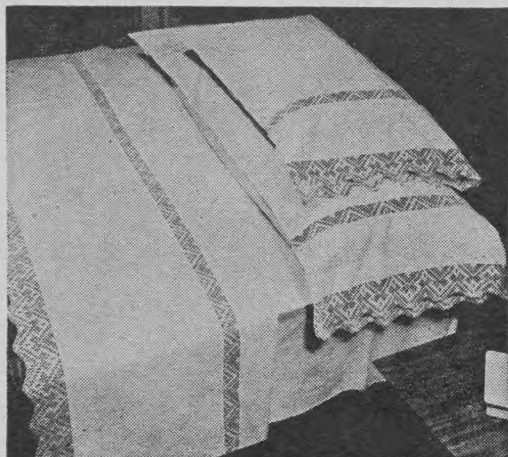
Two single strips as shown at right give a ruffle effect when joined (l.).

Decorative Edgings



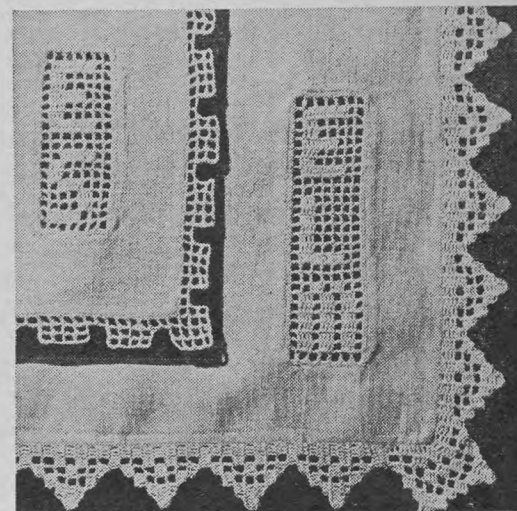
Basic tatting instructions are a bonus on Leaflet No. TT-175, 10¢. Specific directions for the tatted edging shown on the collar and cuffs at left are featured.

Leaflet No. PC-9461, 10¢, offers crochet instructions for an edging and an insert strip suitable for trimming pillowcases and sheets. Pattern charts included.



The edgings pictured at left are designed as bath towel trim. Seven are crocheted on a base of hairpin lace. Illustrated directions for working the hairpin lace are included. Other edgings are entirely crocheted. Colors are suggested as a guide but single colors or your own choice of combination may be substituted. Order Leaflet No. 9151, 10¢.

Leaflet No. E-150, 10¢, gives charted instructions for the crocheted edging and for the alphabet initials which personalize these linen table napkins. A No. 12 crochet hook is required.



For handicraft patterns pictured above please address your order to The Country Guide Needlework Dept., 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 21, Man.

Planning to Paint?

IF you are considering some do-it-yourself paint jobs around the house this spring, it is helpful to have the correct equipment. In other words, your choice of brushes, rollers, even paint buckets, can save you time and effort.

Brushes: Don't try to get by with-out three basic brushes: a 4 to 6-inch flat brush for extensive areas, a 2-inch flat brush for narrow work, a 1-inch sash brush for windows and narrow trim. Animal-hair brushes are still considered tops, with nylon next best. Shake a new nylon brush vigorously to get rid of accumulated dust and loose bristles. New hog-bristle brushes should be conditioned by suspending them in linseed oil for at least 12 hours, then squeezing out excess oil.

If you favor rollers, use a large size. A roller that is too small is as bad as a poor-quality brush.

Painting techniques: Hold the brush short, but paint with long, steady strokes, alternating direction to make full and equal use of both sides of the brush. End strokes with a gradual lifting motion. Always work from top to bottom.

The chief cause of spatter is flipping the brush at the end of a stroke. Other causes are: dipping the brush too deeply, failing to clean it by pressing the paint out of the brush heel at frequent intervals. Never dip more than half the bristle length into a paint pail. Don't wipe off excess paint by dragging the brush

edgewise across the rim; instead, tap the bristles gently against the bucket's inside face.

If you are using a roller, observe these pointers. Keep your roller clean; don't roll too fast, lest you spatter; and don't dip roller deeply because then the paint will drip off.

There are two ways to avoid fatigue; alternate hands and don't wear gloves. Gloves tend to slip and so waste energy. Anyway you can always tell people you have a green thumb for painting!

While painting, have a clean rag handy to pick up stray drops as they form.

Before painting windows, smear locks with petroleum jelly to make any surplus paint easier to remove. It is also helpful to apply masking tape to the glass areas to catch the spatter. Paint the sashes first, then the window frame, and, lastly, the sill.

Paint doors in this sequence: molded edges of panels, panels, areas around panels, door edges. Paint the door frame after the door is done, working from top to bottom.

Cleaning up: Cleaning brushes or rollers is simple if you've used a paint with an alkyd additive because you can use plain water.

If you've used an oil base paint wipe off brushes on newspaper, then wash in turpentine and leave suspended in clean solvent. If you plan

to use them next day, skip the cleaning, but give your brushes a few drops of turpentine or linseed oil, wrap them tightly in wax paper or aluminum foil and lay flat. If brushes are to be stored, wash in several rinses of thinner, squeeze out liquid, smooth out bristles, and wrap in foil.

To clean a roller, run it over a newspaper, slide the cover off and wash it with water or thinner, depending on the type of paint. Replace cover, wrap in foil and store, suspended by handle. Your roller will develop a flat spot if it is stored on its side.

Paint - spattered tiles can be cleaned with a cloth dipped in turpentine. Hardened paint spots on floors can be removed with nail polish remover. Soak the spots for a few minutes and then rub them off with a cloth and wash the area with warm suds. Paint that has hardened on windows can easily be scraped off with a razor blade.

Disposable paper paint pails with removable wire handles eliminate the need for cleaning metal buckets, because you can just throw the paper pail away when you've done the job. Paper products borrowed from your kitchen shelves can also be helpful. For example, 4-ounce food cups with lids can be used to hold paint samples for easy matching of colors. Fit the lid in securely and mark the color on top. Or, when you are cleaning brushes, pour a small amount of water or turpentine (depending on the paint) into a food or cold drink cup. Clean the brush and then throw the cup away. V

Spring Walk

*Now with a sky of melting blueness
And boughs awake with budding
newness,*

*The earth is a moistly warm array
Of all the feet that passed this way.*

*And I, like many who go back
By way of their own and beaten
track,*

*Aware of the little breezes humming,
Go home, and meet my footprints
coming.*

—ETHEL BARNETT DE VITO



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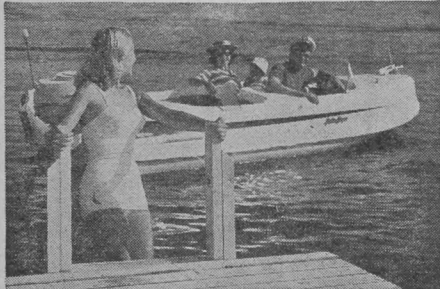
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The elf with the

Terrible Temper

by LORRIE McLAUGHLIN

JEROME went thumping and bumping through the woods, trampling on flowers and kicking pebbles out of the way. He stamped into his little house.

"Silly elves," he grumbled. "Laughing and dancing and bothering other people."

He was still scowling when he heard a knock at the door. "Bother, bother," shouted Jerome. "Come in if you have to." Then his face got very red, because the person who came in was the fairy queen.

"I hear you've been having trouble, Jerome," she said. "The other elves say you've been shouting at them."

"They're foolish," said Jerome. "Gabble and giggle all day long! That's all they do."

"Perhaps you're right," said the fairy queen.

Jerome was so surprised he forgot to scowl.

"You're much too clever an elf to lose your temper for no reason," said the fairy queen. "So the elves must be to blame."

"Well, I don't know," said Jerome. Cross as he was, he didn't want the other elves to get into trouble.

"Perhaps you need a change, Jerome," said the fairy queen. "I could send you out to work with the chipmunks..."

"Please, no, ma'am," said Jerome. "Chipmunks are even worse than elves. They rush around, up and down, playing all the time!"

The fairy queen sighed. "I don't know what to do," she said.

"I'm sorry," said Jerome. "I know I've got a terrible temper."

"You could try counting to ten," suggested the fairy queen. "When you think you're going to lose your temper, start counting."

Jerome blushed. "I'm not very good at counting. When the schoolmaster elf was teaching counting I was out in the hall because I lost my temper."

"You'll have to learn to count or go live alone in the little house at the far side of the woods," decided the fairy queen. "We can't go on this way."

WHEN he was alone again Jerome groaned. Learning to count to ten sounded very hard! But he'd have to do it.

He put on his best red hat and went off through the woods to the schoolhouse. "I'd like very much to learn to count," he said to the schoolmaster elf.

"You must know how," said the schoolmaster elf.

"I was out in the hall because I lost my temper," said Jerome sadly.

"Mmmm," said the schoolmaster. "Now I remember! You got mad because somebody stepped on your toe."



"Yes, sir," admitted Jerome. He felt himself getting mad all over again. He tried and tried to remember how to count to ten but the best he could manage was "One, two, three, four." And because he was still mad he added, "I won't get cross any more." By the time he'd said all that, he wasn't quite so cross.

"Good for you," shouted the schoolmaster, hurrying out the door. "Five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten," he called over his shoulder. "That's all there is to it."

Jerome started home again and at the edge of the pond he met three chipmunks.

"Can you count to ten?" he asked politely.

The chipmunks laughed. "Anybody can," said the smallest one, racing around and around Jerome while the other two made faces at him.

Jerome felt his face getting red with anger. "One, two, three, four, five, six," he shouted. "I won't get mad at chipmunk tricks." Instead of losing his temper, he smiled. Counting even a little bit had helped again.

When he got back to his own little house he stopped in surprise. Four elves were sitting at his picnic table, eating a lunch.

Jerome opened his mouth to tell them to go away but instead he said, "One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten. Now I'll never get mad again!" He looked at the elves. "Enjoy yourselves," he said very politely and smiled as hard as he could.

The elves stared at him in surprise. "Why don't you join us?" called one. "We've got lots of lunch."

Jerome started to say "no" and then he stopped. "Thank you very much," he said. "And I'll go in and get some cookies." He smiled at the elves and he kept right on smiling as he went in to find the cookie jar. It felt so good to be pleasant that he made up his mind to never do anything but smile and count to ten ever again.

Twisters

by VIRGINIA D. RANDALL

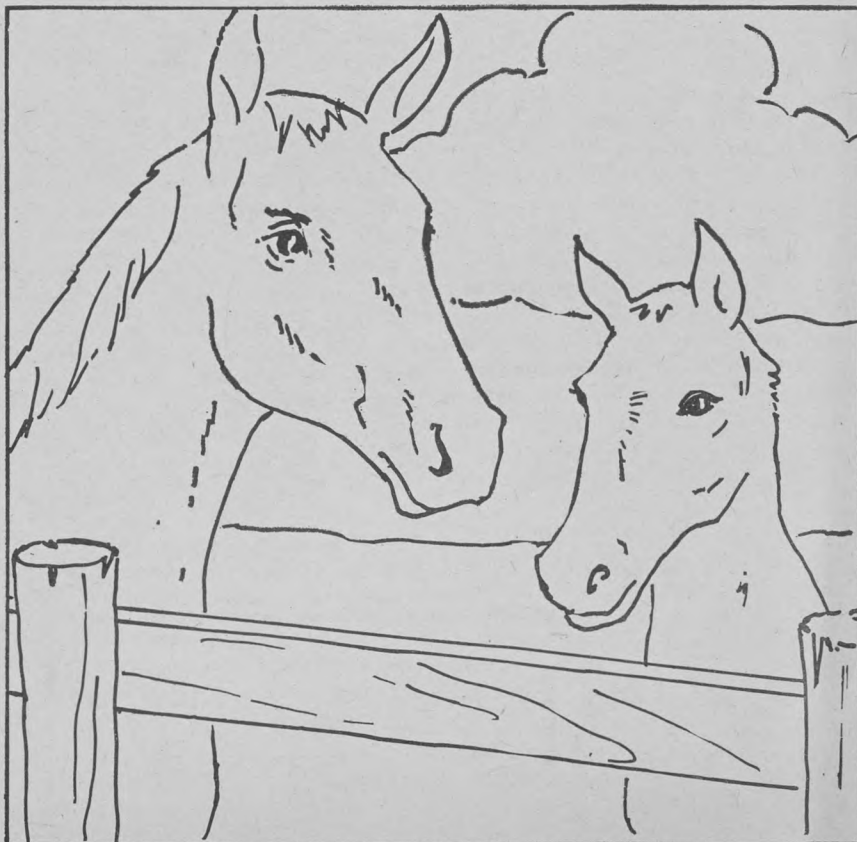
All the answers rhyme with the word "pop."

1. I'm a cover, the highest, and biggest and best,
I'm the cream and the spire, I win in the test.
2. I'm a game, a jump, I'm really fun,
I use one leg, I play, I run.
3. For me you slow, you brake for me,
A red light means you wait for me.
4. I wash, I scrub, I clean the floor,
Then rinse me off, and use me more.
5. I cut, I hew, I mow them down,
In field, or kitchen, farm or town.

Answers

1. Top, 2. Hop, 3. Stop, 4. Mop, 5. Chop.

A Picture to Color



Must 4-H End at 21?

Alberta Alumni say "No"

YOUNG people's groups take many forms. But one of the most unique may be the University of Alberta 4-H Alumni Club. How did such a group get started? How does it work? For answers to these questions I recently queried some of the Club's executive members on the university campus.

Ron Holmlund, 1961-62 president, a third year student from the Wetaskiwin district, explained that the Club started back in the fall of 1952. At that time there were a number of former 4-H'ers on the campus who were drawn together by their interest in 4-H. It wasn't long until their conversations turned to the idea of forming a campus club that would include all former 4-H members. When University officials quickly agreed to the idea, the Club was formally organized in January 1953.

The Club has three basic purposes. One is to promote interest in higher education among the province's 4-H members. Alumni members explain to 4-H'ers the value of the educational opportunities available to them at the various institutions of learning and try to emphasize to them the need for the training best suited to their personal interests and abilities. On the campus, members are encouraged to



continue their interest in 4-H and to assist the 4-H program. And you find the Alumni discussing the overall 4-H program with those people who direct the 4-H program. Another important duty is to promote fellowship among former 4-H members once they are enrolled in university.

The Club meets these purposes by meetings, discussion groups and social events. For example, during the summer you will find Alumni members speaking to 4-H'ers at district rallies. Last fall during Frosh week the Club entertained 60 young people at a corn roast and square dance session. Each year it entertains Alberta delegates to National 4-H Club Week on their return to the province. In October delegates reported on their trip at a Club-sponsored coffee party. On other occasions returning 4-H'ers have been entertained at breakfast. And the Club always sees there is a welcoming group at the station to greet the travelers.

The Alumni group also shared in the University's Varsity Guest Week program. Using the theme "4-H Spans the World" club members prepared a display that captured the attention of hundreds of visitors, including Prime Minister John Diefenbaker. Members served coffee (over 600 cups) until supplies ran out. They also conducted campus tours for about 200 visitors. Now it's accepted that the Alumni Club

arrange campus tours for out-of-town 4-H groups.

Members are particularly enthusiastic about the provincial 4-H delegate reunion, a more recent project. It will be held for the third time this coming June.

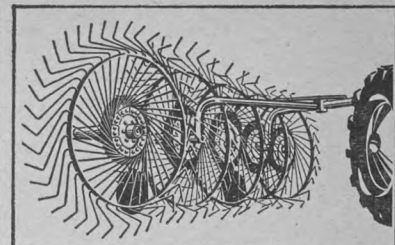
TOTAL membership this year stands at 48 representing a number of faculties—Arts and Science, Agriculture, the Schools of House Education and Nursing—and some graduate students. Jack Olson, of Red Deer, the Club's vice-president, says: "Within our membership I like to think we have a group of mature individuals upon whom we can draw for information and guidance."

Is the Alumni Club worthwhile? In Jack's opinion the Club is especially valuable. "It gives us an opportunity to continue our interest in 4-H," he says, "and this way we can learn to be 4-H leaders or advisers."

Bettie Johnson, second year home economics student from Sylvan Lake, heads the Club's co-ordinating committee. She thinks the association is extremely valuable to students who are having their first direct contact with university life.

As for Ron Holmlund he sees its importance in the fact that it gathers together students with similar interests who come from all parts of the province. Blair Shaw of Taber puts it this way: "It's our own special kind of melting pot."—E.F.

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Letters

Contest Winner Comments

Thank you so much for the copy of "The Golden Treasury." I was very happy to learn that I was one of your prize-winners.

May I express my sincerest congratulations to the first and second winners, and to those who received honorable mention.

I would like to add just a word to all those who contributed, but who failed to make it this time. Keep trying — the world needs all those people who think and see with their hearts.

D. D. CLIFF,
Cliffacres,
Westport, Ont.

Livestock Marketing

Many of our members have read with appreciation the excellent articles which appeared in The Country Guide on the present conditions and developments in livestock marketing. At the meeting of the Interprovincial Hog Marketing Committee, which was held here in Saskatoon on April 6, a motion was moved and carried . . . complimenting The Country Guide on the quality and scope of the articles referred to.

The National Farmers Union Board which met on April 7 re-

quested me to express their appreciation to The Guide for these articles and the factual information that is presented to your readers . . .

A. P. GLEAVE,
President,
Saskatchewan Farmers Union,
Saskatoon, Sask.

Pete Rang the Bell

The April Rural Route Letter brings to mind the following lines by Ogden Nash:

Consider the auk;
Becoming extinct because he forgot
to fly and could only walk.
Consider man, who may well be-
come extinct,
Because he forgot how to walk,
and learned how to fly before
he thought.

I enjoy Pete Williams' letter and "Through Field and Wood" so much.

MRS. EARL COOPER,
West Guilford, Ont.

Pete Williams' letter in your April issue is very much to the point in describing our so-called big minds and their childish antics.

For this reason I'd like to pose a query . . . I am going to ask you to publish this question for your many

readers, along with this letter to our good thinker Pete.

So saying this, I will say good work Pete. But Pete we hear our big smart boys all over Canada praising our immigration policies and calling Canada "the melting pot of the nations." Now Pete, it seems to me I've heard that man is a superior animal. Well, I'm in a quandary, for I'm wondering just why good farmers spend \$50,000 on a purebred bull when a bologna bull, at say \$5 or \$10, could provide a breeding job? Maybe purebred beef or milk herds are more important than purebred humans.

Wondering.

TOM CANUCK,
R.R. 3, Powassan, Ont.

The Flag Question

As a Zone Commander in the Royal Canadian Legion, I feel it is time to remind our would-be politicians that many thousands of Canadians fought and died under the Union Jack. It is my opinion, that in considering a flag for Canada, these men should not be forgotten. The Legion has always been proud to display the Union Jack for this reason.

I am also of the opinion that the men and women who offered their all for their country should have some say regarding our flag.

Let's stop making a distinctive Canadian flag a political football. If we need a flag, make it the Red Ensign.

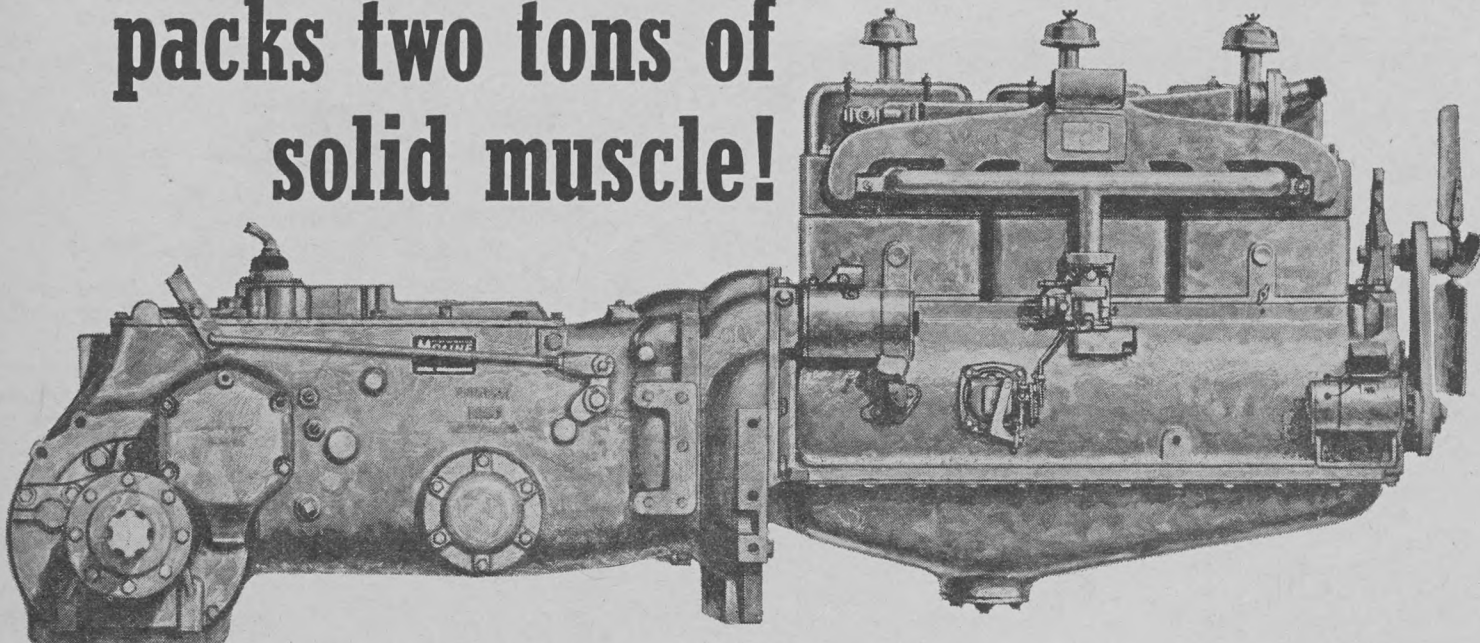
I would also like to remind our politicians that "God Save the Queen" is still our National Anthem.

ALF CHESTERMAN,
Box 151,
Bentley, Alta.

In certain provinces of Canada the playing of "God Save the Queen" is a statutory requirement at the conclusion of theatrical performances, and it has become a widely accepted means of terminating the proceedings at public meetings of various kinds. It is not, in any legal sense, the national anthem, though it may sometimes be so referred to as a matter of convenience. Likewise "O Canada" is a national song, but not legally our national anthem.—Ed.



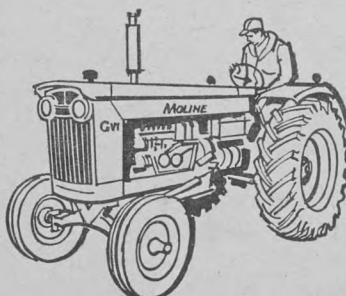
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LETTERS

It Suits Them

We all enjoy The Country Guide at our house; it is one of the finest farm family papers we subscribe to.

We have one problem—we all want it first when it comes into the house. How I wish I could pull it apart and give each member his particular section.

The men-folk like the weather forecast; and various agricultural articles, especially Guideposts.

I look forward to reading your editorials, then the Home and Family section and the poetry section. I was very interested in the article on "Violets are Blue . . ." in the March issue, because I have purchased some lovely plants from the Merilees.

I find it so easy to select patterns as the page is so well illustrated. The color cover pictures are always fascinating.

Thanks for an ideal farm magazine.

MRS. J. ATKINSON,
Box 69, Lashburn, Sask.

As we renew our subscription for another year, we wish to say how much we enjoy your paper. It contains much good and sensible reading.

My husband always studies the weather forecast first of all. My favorite is "Through Field and Wood" by Clarence Tillenius. I am saving the articles and making a very interesting scrapbook for our grandchildren. Mr. Tillenius' drawings and paintings are wonderfully real, his writings so interesting.

Then there is Rural Route Letter by Pete Williams—that cheerful philosopher—always good for a chuckle.

The sewing and cooking articles are good, but the best one I've read for a long time is "The Relaxed Farmer" by Richard Cobb. It is wonderful to read that we have one farmer out west that knows how to work as well as take time to enjoy life. Most farmers want to work too hard, making slaves of themselves which is a mistake. Glen Hobson is a wise young man. Good luck to him!

MRS. G. J. B.,
Headingley, Man.



"The screwdriver is right in front of your nose—in the linen closet behind a stack of books in a box marked 'jar lids'."



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What Farm Organizations Are Doing

OFU WANTS MILK VOTE HELD OFF

The Ontario Farmers Union believes that to hold a vote on a milk marketing plan in Ontario, without first giving producers sufficient opportunity to be well informed on the subject, would be complete folly.

President M. L. Tebbutt said, "plenty of time should be taken to inform producers of the proposals and mechanics of such a plan, so that they might study it and express their views before a vote was taken."

The OFU is strenuously opposed to a milk vote being held at this

time and has registered its disapproval with the Hon. W. A. Stewart, Minister of Agriculture, and Ontario Department of Agriculture marketing officials. V

SFU BOARD REGRETS CO-OP UNION STAND

The Saskatchewan Farmers Union board of directors, following a meeting held in Saskatoon last month, said it "protests against all measures which divide the membership of co-operatives." It expressed regret for the failure of the 53rd annual meeting of the Co-operative Union of

Canada to adopt a recommendation to "eliminate all inequalities in the treatment of members and member co-ops such as discounts, bonuses, production credit, contracting, etc."

In group discussions at the Co-op Union meeting, farm union representatives, supported by a few co-op officials, took the stand that equality between members should prevail in co-ops at all times, but the plenary session did not accept the recommendations, the SFU board was informed.

SFU directors also made decisions to:

- Support any approach to government seeking aid for drought-stricken farmers.
- Support Senator David Croll's bill which would compel finance companies to disclose all finance charges and costs in terms of simple interest.
- Carry out a program of joint meetings for candidates in the coming Federal election. V

MFU PRESIDENT POINTS TO BUDGET OMISSION

Manitoba Farmers Union president, R. Usick, commenting on the Federal government's pre-election budget, said the one big disappointment is the omission of any special drought assistance for Prairie farmers.

Mr. Usick pointed out that, contrary to recent publicity, farmers have not received any drought payments for crop losses from the Federal Government to date. The \$40 million acreage payment was paid in lieu of a two-price system for wheat, and cannot be considered a payment for last year's drought. Also, the increased PFAA payments, toward which farmers contribute on the basis of 1 per cent of total grain sales, has been in effect since 1939.

This omission in the budget, Mr. Usick said, meant that farmers would need to send a delegation to Ottawa to re-emphasize the plight of drought-stricken farmers who suffered complete crop failures and are desperately short of cash to put in the 1962 crop. V

OFU CALLS FOR HOG MARKETING VOTE

The Ontario Farmers Union has requested the Ontario Farm Products Marketing Board to hold a producer plebiscite on the Ontario Hog Producers marketing plan at the earliest possible date.

The OFU gave these reasons for the request:

- The last plebiscite was declared

invalid by the courts due to irregularities.

• The OFU is opposed to the practice of using money which is collected by compulsory means for purposes other than the marketing of hogs, i.e., grants to the OFA, shares in FAME, etc.

• The Hog Producers marketing plan should be reconsidered by Ontario farmers before the Hog Board's proposed increase in the marketing fee is granted. (The Board has requested that it be allowed to increase the marketing fee from 40¢ to 50¢ per hog marketed.) V

LET'S TALK ECONOMY

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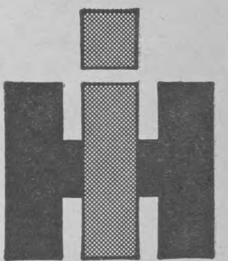
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Hi Folks:

My neighbor Ted Corbett believes you can carry education too far. He figures if we keep on learning more

and more we'll finally put ourselves right out of business. In fact, right out of this world.

"I see where some professor contends that nobody should be allowed to farm unless he has enough education to make a go of it," he said. "But I maintain the trouble with farming today is too much education. Yes, sir, if the family farm goes down the drain it'll be education that turned on the water!"

"You mean modern technology has brought on big corporation farming?"

"No sir, this time I'm referring to our young people. In a recent survey in this country they found only one farm youngster in five is staying home to take over the family farm. The reason is too much education. As soon as our kids learn to read and think they can't see much future in farming. All they see and hear is contradiction and confusion among the experts."

He held up a copy of a dairy magazine. "Take a look at this now. On one page they ask why young people are leaving the farm. Turn over, and you find some dairy leader warning producers that oil substitutes are possible for ALL dairy products. In fact, in some countries they already have milk, cream, cheese, and even ice cream made from vegetable oils, this fella says."

"That's treason," I said darkly. "They must be Communists or something."

"But that ain't all," he continued, "turn the page again and you find a dairy science professor saying 250,000 Canadian dairymen will have to quit farming by 1980, if the rest of us are going to be able to make a decent living."

"The Government will be tickled pink to hear you intend to carry on," I said dryly.

"There's even more," Ted continued. "On another page a dairy spokesman says we're paying far too much attention to increasing production. Then not far away, a government release advises farmers to contact their agriculture department so they can find out how to produce MORE at less cost to lick the cost-price squeeze."

"It looks like somebody should get together on this," I agreed.

"Well sure it does. Reading things like that, how could any kid with an ounce of horse sense consider tying himself to a deal where the more you produce, the less you get—where the field has three times too many

people in it, and the product might become extinct?"

We ended by going in to take a look at my cows, figuring some day critters like that might only be found at the zoo.

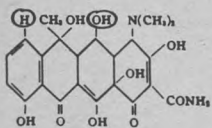
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